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AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.

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THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE,
AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
AT COLORADO SPRINGS,
By the "Out West" Printing and Publishing Co.

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Three Dollars per Annum, Payable in Advance.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING

Business Advertisements, when ordered for more than four insertions, [illegible] cents per inch per week. Legal and Public Notices [illegible] per inch first week, [illegible] cents per inch for each subsequent insertion. [illegible]

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[illegible] Irving Howbert,
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[illegible] president, Anthony [illegible] Newman and Charles Walker [illegible] Irving Howbert [illegible]

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M. E. CHURCH. [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M. [illegible] P. M. Prayer [illegible] Meeting [illegible]
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Rev. [illegible] H. WARD, Pastor.

[illegible] PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. [illegible] Meeting Wednesday [illegible]
[illegible] Pastor.

[illegible] Services at [illegible] P. M.
[illegible] WEBSTER, Pastor.

[illegible] Pastor.

[illegible] Preaching [illegible] Wednesday [illegible] Pastor.

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Dr. T. A. BENBOW,
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Dr. J. S. HARLOW,
[illegible]

Dr. S. E. SOLLY,
[illegible] Residence.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Huerfano Street, between Tejon Street and Cascade Avenue, Colorado Springs.

W. B. [illegible],
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR. County Surveyor of [illegible] County. Office with Matt. France & Co.

[illegible],
ARCHITECT AND BUILDER. Plans Furnished and Work Superintended, or Estimates given and Work Guaranteed. Office, Winless' Block, Tejon Street, first floor.

MUSIC.
Lessons on the Piano-Forte given at Pupil's Residence.
Apply to Miss COX, at Miss Grimes's, corner of Cascade and Pike's Peak Avenues.

CHARLES E. AIKEN,
Naturalist and Taxidermist,
OFFICE ON WEBER ST., NEAR HUERFANO,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.
Orders may be left at Odle & Aiken's Grocery.

BANKS.

THE
PEOPLE'S BANK,
Colorado Springs, Colo.
JAS. McFERRAN, President. WM. LEWIS BROSIUS, Cashier.

Buys bonds, bills, and notes, County and City Warrants, Gold and Silver Coin, loans money, buys and sells Exchange. Collections made and promptly remitted, and, in short, is doing a General Banking Business. The public patronage is solicited.

W. S. JACKSON, Cashier. JAMES H. BARLOW, Asst. Cashier.

EL PASO COUNTY BANK,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

DIRECTORS:
W. S. JACKSON, C. H. WHITE,
J. S. WOLFE, A. F. GOODRICH.

Deposits received subject to check without notice.
Interest allowed on time deposits by agreement.
Commercial paper discounted.
Gold, Silver, and Exchange bought and sold.
Sight drafts drawn on the principal cities of the United States and Europe.
Money loaned for customers on Real Estate, or other securities at favorable rates.
Collections made on all accessible points.
County and Town warrants bought and sold.

GEO. H. STEWART, President. WM. B. YOUNG, Cashier.

The First National Bank,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.

TRANSACTS
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Draws drafts direct upon London, Paris, Amsterdam, Berlin, and other European cities.

Buys and sells Exchange, Gold, and Gold Dust.

Collects Coupons, Notes, Drafts, Accounts, Etc., in all accessible places.

We pledge to our depositors Liberal Advances and Discounts.

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Geo. H. Stewart, A. A. McGovney,
F. L. Martin, A. Sutton,
H. A. McIntire, W. H. Bowman,
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[illegible] Correspondent,
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HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL,
C. A. WILCOX, Proprietor,
FOUNTAIN, COL.

Entirely refitted and refurnished. Everything new.
Comfortable Home for Tourists and Invalids.

[illegible]
MANITOU MANSIONS
Close to the SODA and IRON SPRINGS at Manitou,
On the line of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, five miles from Colorado Springs.

Containing sixty Furnished Apartments, single and in suites, besides ample Parlor Accommodation, both public and private, Piano in parlor, etc. Billiard Parlor, Restaurant, Smoking [illegible].

Winter Arrangements as Follows:
ROOMS, INCLUDING BOARD,
[illegible] PERSON { $ 2 00 per day. 12 00 per week. 45 00 per month.

Special arrangements made in this house for the comfort of Winter Visitors and Invalids. The House is located in a position almost exempt from winds, lying under the shelter of the foot-hills. It is well and comfortably built, thoroughly warmed [illegible] free from draughts. The best coal [illegible] and the parlors are cheered from cheerful log grate fires. Everything in the house is new and clean. Telegraph in the house.

The Scenery in the neighborhood is varied and delightful.

Omnibus and Carriages with careful drivers can be obtained at a moment's notice from the Livery Stables close by the Mansions.

Parties desiring to engage rooms should write or telegraph to
Mrs. M. A. GARSTIN,
Proprietress.

CANDY MANUFACTORY.
Dr. J. T. DICKERSON,
[illegible]
Tavern's Old Drug Store,
Pike's Peak Avenue, Colorado Springs.

Festivals, Weddings, Parties, etc., supplied with Candy made to Order on short notice, and what is not used can be returned at purchase price.

Pure White Loaf Sugar Candies.
Stick Candy, - - 25 cts. per lb.
Fruit and Nut Candy, 35 " "
Cocoanuts, Fruits, Nuts, Raisins, Etc., constantly on hand.
VOSBURG'S CRACKERS ALWAYS ON HAND.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
NEW FIRM.
GAGE & RENNIE,
UNDER CITY HALL,
BOOTS AND SHOES
WE BEG LEAVE TO CALL THE ATTENTION of the public to our New and Enlarged Stock of Boots, Shoes, and Rubber Goods. Everything pertaining to the Trade will be found at our store.
Hand-Made Boots and Shoes,
A SPECIALTY.
Our Custom Work, we pride ourselves on. Repairing done at short notice to suit customers.
TERMS CASH.
December 10th, 1874. GAGE & RENNIE.

MR. R. G. GAGE takes pleasure in expressing his appreciation of the kindness and liberal patronage of the public, and, faithfully promising to deal uprightly with all men in the future as in the past, respectfully solicits for the firm of GAGE & RENNIE the same kindness that he has enjoyed at the hands of the public.

Persons having unsettled accounts will please call and settle at once.

BUILDERS.

J. D. RAYMOND,
Contractor, Carpenter, and Builder,
Shop, Pike's Peak Avenue,
Special attention given to Plain and Fancy Fencing. Hot Bed Sash made to order on short notice. Contracts taken and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

J. W. HURST,
Stone Mason and Cutter,
COLORADO SPRINGS.
CONTRACTS TAKEN. MATERIAL FURNISHED.
Satisfactory Proof of First Class Work.

JOSEPH DOZIER,
CONTRACTOR,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE,
Estimates made and Material furnished in either Brick, Stone, or Wood. Jobbing of all kinds attended to.

Payton & Courter,
BRICK & STONE MASONS,
COLORADO SPRINGS.
CONTRACTS TAKEN & WORK GUARANTEED.

PINKSEY & PARKER,
CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS,
Cor. Huerfano St. and Nevada Ave.,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.
Contracts taken and Work Guaranteed. Job Work promptly attended to.

T. J. STIGENWALT,
Carpenter and Contractor,
Shop, Corner of Cascade Ave. and Cucharas St.,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.
Agent for [illegible] Patent Door Stop and Fastener.

LUMBER.

W. H. WOOLVERTON. [illegible] H. PECK.
PIONEER
Manufacturing Company
This Company, in addition to the Manufacture of Lumber, in all its Varieties, for Builders, Jobbers, and Contractors, are prepared to receive Orders for Furniture of any Pattern, Style, or Finish.
Orders Solicited and Satisfaction Guaranteed.
WOOLVERTON, PECK & CO., Proprietors.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
LUMBER YARD,
LEWIS WHIPPLE, Prop.,
[illegible]
BY THE CAR LOAD.
ANY SIZE OF DOORS, WINDOWS, BLINDS, Glazed Windows, Shingles and Lath. Rough Lumber Finished. Shop Work a Specialty. Building and Roof Paper for Sale wholesale or retail. A liberal discount for Cash.
Shop and Yard, Corner Tejon and Boulder Sts.

Lumber Yard.
Cucharas Street, east of Cascade Avenue,
Opposite the Mansion House.
Charles Walker and S. P. Gutshall
HAVE OPENED A
LUMBER YARD,
On the above street, and are prepared to supply all kinds of Rough and Planed Lumber, Siding, Flooring, Lath, Shingles, etc. 30

J. A. WEIR,
Wholesale and Retail
LUMBER DEALER,
Squirrel Creek Saw Mill,
EASTON P. O., EL PASO COUNTY, COLO.
18 miles N. E. of Colorado Springs.
Manufacturer of
Lumber, Lath, Shingles,
AND FENCE POSTS.
An assortment always on hand, at reasonable figures.

BLAKELY'S
MILL,
22 Miles North of Colorado Springs.
H. C. BLAKELY, Prop'r.
Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of
COLORADO
LUMBER,
LATH AND SHINGLES.
Dealers supplied with Superior Quality at Reasonable Rates, upon receipt of Order.

A. A. McGOVNEY. A. CAPEHART.
LUMBER.
ORDERS FOR ALL KINDS OF
[illegible],
LATHS,
SHINGLES,
SASH,
DOORS, &c.,
Promptly filled by
A. A. McGovney & Co.
Yard near Tejon Street, fronting North Park.

GEO. HAMILTON,
Merchant Tailor,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

THE FAMILY.

The family is like a book,
The children are the leaves,
The parents are the cover, that
Protective beauty gives.

At first, the pages of the book
Are blank and purely fair:
But time soon writeth memories,
And painteth pictures there.

Love is the little golden clasp
That bindeth up the trust:
O, break it not! lest all the leaves
Shall scatter and be lost.

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CHICKEN'S MISTAKE.

A STORY FOR THE YOUNGSTERS.

"My dear," said Mrs. Hen to Chicken Pullet, her son, "I fear you're eating too much."

"Oh, no!" returned the saucy chick, "I know how much my crop will hold."

"Cluck, cluck! my son; you forget how young you are. Why, you began to peep only four months ago. Now you are quite a chicken, to be sure; but don't think, because your comb is beginning to sprout, that you know more than your elders. We who have picked and scratched for years have picked up wisdom; and chickens like you should heed what we say."

"Oh, dear!" grumbled Chick, "I never can do anything right. When I pecked Coquet this morning, for getting all the oats, you pounced upon me like a hawk, and nearly pecked my head off. I can never get on the barnyard gate to flap my wing and crow, without your cackling, 'That's father's place; you'd better keep where you belong.' And now you say I'm growing too fat. What's the use, please tell me, of keeping as thin as a feather, when there's so much nice grain scattered about?"

"You forget," answered Mrs. Hen, "that that's the farmer's way to fatten you for next Thanksgiving. That dreadful day isn't far off; and, if you will be a glutton, you will certainly lose your head. Look at me! For six years I've governed my appetite, and here I am. They call me the tough old speckled hen; but what of that? I'd rather be tough and alive than tender and roasted. Take your mother's advice—remember that moderate eating and a long life are better than gluttony and a hot oven."

Impatient of so much wisdom, Chicken ran off to the sty, where he found his friend Neb, the pig.

"Ha, Neb," cried he, "you lazy thing! Why don't you bestir yourself, instead of dozing here all day with such a dirty face?"

"Stir myself!" exclaimed Neb. "That's not easily done. Somehow, my legs are getting too small for me."

"I might give you a little advice; but that's not in my line. You'd better talk with my mother, Mrs. Hen. She'd tell you to stop eating, if you don't want to be stuffed and roasted next Thanksgiving Day. That's the way she talks to me."

"Stuffed," repeated Neb, with an angry twinkle in his little gray eyes. "Such stuff will do for half fledged chickens; but for me—why, I'm worth my weight in corn, yes, fifty times as much! Don't you see how the farmer fills my trough every day with good things? and how pleased he is when I eat well? Don't that prove that he's not going to kill me?"

"Of course," said Chicken, gayly. "Guess we know what's what; but there's the farmer. Hope you'll have a good dinner!"

So Chicken and Neb went on eating and enjoying themselves, till, one dark morning, Chicken was aroused by a terrible squeal. He flew from his perch, and ran into the yard. There was poor Neb, lying dead; the butcher standing near him, with a great knife in his hand.

Chicken, terribly frightened at the sight, ran to hide under a rock.

"What if I should be mistaken!" thought he. "I wish"—

Can you guess, little folks, what he wished?

Whatever it was, it came too late; he was roasted for the next Thanksgiving dinner.—Old and New.

◆

COLOR AT TABLE.

In a recent London Spectator, a pleasant "Chat about Dining" contains a flight of fancy over the greater possibilities of the dinner table, which deserves a place in the region of fine-art speculation. The writer says:—

"With a Russian dinner, breadth in a table is not required, but length. A strip of a table, broad enough to hold two plates opposite each other, and leave six inches between them, is ample for mere utility; and we may question if the demands of the eye require more than six inches more. That gives room for candelabra, which may widen in the air, not on the table; and for as much color, preferentially in the shape of flowers, as the eye can bear without either weariness or the sense of special attraction; and what more is required? It is horrible heresy, no doubt; but we hold still that the white damask table-cloth, though an excellent ground color, throwing everything else up, is not the only color which would be pleasing; it refracts light a little too much, even if you like brilliancy; and, as any dealer will tell you, it almost annuls the effect of that most beautiful of modern creations, English table-glass. . . . Will somebody just try damask the color of rich cream, or that tint degradé—the soft, gray green—which Mr. Morris is so fond of for his walls?"

The beautiful display of Canton china lately to be seen at the warehouse of the Sandwich Glass Company encourages the idea of color upon the dinner table. One whole set was of salmon-color upon white, rich and warm in tone; another, more subdued, a sort of mosaic of blues and greens, with gold and reds intermixed. Upon some of the plates Chinese ladies fell into attitudes, and waved their gaudy fans. The punch-bowls, raised upon black stands, glowed with an unimaginable confusion of color and form in the designs within their depths.

With such materials as these, there is no reason why our dinner-tables should not become a new field for artistic combination and effect. Under the control of some inspired headbutler, may we not hope to be conducted, in a dinner, through a whole series of artistic emotion? The soup—which should be mock-turtle—may be served a la Rembrandt, in blue Nankin china, the light arranged to cast heavy shadows over the undraped mahogany. Without here deciding upon all the courses, we may imagine the dessert after Rubens—heaps of oranges massed upon a red table-cloth, with glasses and finger-bowls of blue, while coffee and chasse-café, with the aid of Sevres or Dresden, gleaming silver, and sparkling glass, may gain all the airy charm of a Greuze.—Old and New.

◆

OBJECTION MAKERS.

It will probably be found that those qualities which come under the head of foibles, rather than of vices, render people most intolerable as companions and coadjutors. For example, it may be observed that those persons have a more worn, jaded, and dispirited look than any others, who have to live with people who make difficulties on every occasion, great or small. It is astonishing to see how this practice of making difficulties grows into a confirmed habit of mind, and what disheartenment it occasions. The savor of life is taken out of it when you know that nothing you propose to do, or suggest, hope for, or endeavor, will meet with any response but an enumeration of the difficulties that lie in the path you wish to travel. The difficulty-monger is to be met with not only in domestic and social life, but also in business. It not unfrequently occurs in business relations that the chief will never by any chance, without many objections and much bringing forward of possible difficulties, approve of anything that is brought to him by his subordinates. They at last cease to take pains, knowing that no amount of pains will prevent their work being dealt with in a spirit of ingenious objectiveness. At last they say to themselves, "The better the thing we present, the more opportunity he will have for developing his unpleasant taste of objectiveness, and his imaginative power of inventing difficulties."—Arthur Helps.

SECRETS OF SUCCESS.

Last Winter, in Norwich, a beautiful town near the center of New York, I went over David Maydole's manufactory, where one hundred men were employed in making hammers, enough you would suppose, to supply the world with hammers. He is one of the most perfect examples of a King of Business I have ever met with in my life. If every King of Business were such as he we should have the millennium the year after next. A plain little man he is, past sixty now, but in the full enjoyment of life and in the full enjoyment of his work. Upon being introduced to him in his office, not knowing what else to say, and not being aware that there was anything to be said or thought about hammers—having, in fact, always taken hammers for granted—I said: "And here you make hammers for mankind, Mr. Maydole?"

"Yes," said he, "I've made hammers here for twenty-eight years."

"Well, then," said I, still at a loss for a talk-opener, "you ought to be able to make a pretty good hammer by this time."

"No, sir," said he, "I never make a pretty good hammer; I make the best hammer made in the United States."

And so he does; every hammer is made most carefully by hand, and tempered over a slow fire, as delicately as Delmonico's cook broils a steak for his pet gourmand. Then a hickory handle is put to it, that has been seasoned for two years; and it is a hammer that dare show itself anywhere in the world. There is thought, and conscience, and good feeling, and high principle, and business sense in it. It speaks its maker's praise wherever it goes, and as long as it lasts, and it will last a very long time indeed. He did me the honor to give me one, which has ever since hung conspicuously in my room, admonishing me to work, not high, nor too much, nor with a showy polish, nor any vain pretense, but as well as I can every time, never letting one thing go till I have done all that was possible to make it what it should be.

Upon our return to the office, after going over the works, he told his story. It is a representative story. Twenty-nine years ago, when he was a road side blacksmith, six carpenters came to the village from the next county to work upon a new church, one of whom having left his hammer behind, came to the blacksmith's to get one made, there being none in the village store.

"Make me a good one," said the carpenter, "as good a one as you know how."

"But," said the young blacksmith, who had already considered hammers, and arrived at some notion of what a hammer ought to be, and had a proper contempt for cheapness in all its forms, "perhaps you don't want to pay for as good a one as I can make."

"Yes, I do; I want a good hammer."

And so David Maydole made a good hammer, the best one probably that had ever been made since Tubal Cain, and one that perfectly satisfied the carpenter. The next day the man's five companions came, each one of them wanting just such a hammer, and when they were done the employer came and ordered two more. Next the store-keeper of the village came and ordered two dozen, which were bought by a New York tool merchant, who left a standing order for as many such hammers as David Maydole could make. And from that day to this, he has gone on making hammers, until now he has one hundred and fifty men at work. He has never advertised, he has never pushed, he has never borrowed. He has never tried to compete with others in price. He has never reduced a price because other men have done so. His only care has been to make a perfect hammer, to make as many such as people wanted, and no more, and to sell them at a fair price.

It is essentially the same story with all these Kings of Business. They learn how to do some one thing superlatively well, and then they keep on doing it better and better. Near Pittsburg there is the great Cambria Iron Works, which employs 7,000 persons in making steel rails and iron—a great town of people, all in the service of one company. "What is the secret of such a development of business?" a visitor asked of the President and ruling spirit, Daniel J. Morrell. His answer was: "We have no secret. We always try and beat our last batch of rails. That's all the secret we've got, and we don't care who knows it."

In Philadelphia, Henry Disston & Sons sell five tons of saws every day—an immense quantity, for a saw is very thin and light. Forty years ago he landed on these shores, aged 14, with his father and sister, and, two days after landing, the father died, leaving those two orphans alone in a strange land. He got work in a saw shop, and by and by began business for himself in a small cellar. The simple secret of his marvelous prosperity is that he studied saws to the very uttermost, both theory and practice, and learned how to make better saws than had ever been made before.

Why are the Rothschilds the first bankers of the world? Because in a business career of one hundred and two years, they have never failed to keep an engagement. Why is the Chemical Bank in New York the most solid and profitable bank in America? Because in the panic of 1837, when all other banks ceased to pay gold for their notes, that bank did not and never has. When gold was at 280, if you presented one of its fifty-dollar notes at the counter and asked for its equivalent in gold, you got fifty dollars in gold. Why is the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford the first of its kind in America? Simply because after the great fires of New York, Portland, Chicago, Boston, it did what it had undertaken and engaged to do—paid its losses. When Cornelius Vanderbilt, at eighteen, learned that to him had been awarded the contract for conveying supplies to the different forts in New York Harbor, he stared with astonishment. He had disdained to compete with the other boatmen in price, but had offered to do the work on just terms. The commissary, observing his surprise, said to him, "Don't you know why we have given this contract to you?" "No," replied the youth. "Why, it is because we want this business done, and we know you'll do it."

In the whole world I do not believe there can be found a business fifty years old which is not founded on the principle of rendering an equivalent for all that it receives. Honesty is the rock upon which all enduring success rests.

I was very much struck during the late panic with three rules which Vanderbilt gave me in Wall Street:

"First—Never use what is not your own.

"Second—Never buy what you cannot pay for.

"Third—Never sell what you haven't got."

From what agonies of apprehension and remorse and shame men would be saved by the observance of those rules.

Next to honesty I think we must place, as a condition of king-ship in business, knowledge. I have observed that the men who take the lead in affairs, whatever else they lack, are sure to possess a most minute and entire knowledge of their branch of business—such a knowledge as can be got only by taking hold and doing every part of it. Girard, as a sailor, mate, and captain, had visited every port with which, as a merchant, he traded. He knew the men, the people, the markets. Astor, with a pack on his back, had tramped over the whole fur-producing region of New York and the lake country. No man ever knew furs as he knew them. He loved a fine fur as a connoisseur loves a fine picture. Stewart has the best touch for silk or velvet and the best judgment of colors, of any man in his establishment. All the Harpers, young and old, began by setting type and working the press. The late John Walter, proprietor of the London Times, called at the office of the paper one day, before going to the House of Commons, of which he was a member. While there, a courier brought in a package labeled "immediate and important," which he found to contain news of the greatest interest. It happened that all the compositors were gone to dinner. He took the dispatch to the composing-room, set the type himself, and by the time the men came back he had got it ready to go into a second edition, which was immediately issued. He knew the business from top to bottom—knew it in his brain and knew it in his fingers.

So Horace Greeley, on returning from his first visit to Europe, made up the Summer's news for the Tribune before he entered the harbor. The steamer arrived at 6 in the morning, after all the papers had been printed. Going straight to the office, he too, found the compositors all gone home and the pressmen just preparing to go. He began forthwith to set the news in type, and he never left the case till it was all ready for an extra. Then he started up town to see his family. Old Jonas Chickering, old Mr. Steinway, could make a piano from the legs to the keys, every part, outside and inside. The original Delmonico was himself an admirable cook. A thousand examples could be given, showing that the capital of a house of business is not money, but brains.—James Parton.

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OBLONG ART.

The New York correspondent of the Boston Transcript writes: Many odd stories are told in society in New York relative to the suddenly wealthy but uncultured people who are anxious to have pictures in their parlors. Not long since a mother and daughter of this class called upon a lady on Fifth Avenue, who had traveled extensively in Europe, and whose drawing-rooms were lined with fine pictures, a subject with which she was unfamiliar. "What kind of pictures do you prefer?" asked the lady whose good offices were sought. "Do you wish landscapes or figure pictures or marine views?" The mother asked the daughter. The daughter didn't know, and finally the mother said she had intended to purchase an oblong picture, if she could find one in the market; she desired to fill a space between two windows, and thought a painting would be cheaper than a mirror! Another lady who had come into possession of a fine brown stone house, had it furnished and pictured throughout. Showing her friends over the mansion, she said: "You see I had my pictures match the carpets and furniture. Those in the drawing room are pink; while those in the dining-room are blue!"

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AN ELECTRIC SHOCK.

Professor Tyndall relates thus his own experience: Some time ago I happened to stand in the presence of a numerous audience with a battery of fifteen large Leyden jars, charged, beside me; through some awkwardness on my part, I touched a wire leading from the battery and the discharge went through my body. Life was absolutely blotted out for a very sensible interval, without a trace of pain. In a second, I saw myself in the presence of the audience and apparatus, and, by the help of these external appearances, immediately concluded that I had received the battery discharges. The intellectual consciousness of my position was restored with exceeding rapidity, but not so the optical consciousness. To prevent the audience from being alarmed, I observed that it had often been my desire to receive accidentally such a shock, and that my wish had at length been fulfilled. But, while making this remark, the appearance which my body presented to myself was that of a number of separate pieces. The arms, for example, were detached from the trunk, and seemed suspended in the air. In fact, memory and the power of reasoning appeared to be complete long before the optic nerve was restored to healthy action. But what I wish chiefly to dwell upon here is, the absolute painlessness of the shock, and there cannot be a doubt that to a person struck dead by lightning the passage from life to death occurs without consciousness being in the least degree implicated. It is an abrupt stoppage of sensation, unaccompanied by a pang.—Evening Post.

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INVENTIONS NEEDED.

The American Artisan calls the attention of inventors to the following needful agricultural implements: A ditching machine that will cut a narrow ditch for the reception of draining tiles, an apparatus to be drawn by horse power, and capable of laying the tiles in the ditch when formed; a mole plow which shall make a subterranean drain that will not choke up in a year or two; an efficient potato harvester, although scores of machines designed for this purpose have been devised, none actually come up to the needs of the grower, and the laborious, dirty, and disagreeable work of potato-harvesting is still universally done by hand; a stone gathering machine capable of clearing a field of stone and piling the same in windrows, fitting the field for easy mowing with a machine; a sowing apparatus that will sow beans and peas as effectually as the common grains are sowed—for be it known that these round or nearly round seeds persistently refuse to be covered by the action of the harrow, and roll to the surface as fast as the teeth stir the soil about them; a small machine—it must not be large or costly—for pulling flax, a small, power accumulating wind mill, not to exceed in cost to user more than fifteen or twenty dollars, for churning and similar purposes; an automatic sheaf binder for harvesters, a device already experimented with in various ways, and projected for using wire, twine, and straw in its operation, but nevertheless not yet a thing accomplished.

Several important machines are left out of this list, among which may be named a corn husker, a sheep shearer, a cow milker; and, in the house, a good washing machine, one that will do the work right, is needed worst of all.

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A LEGEND OF THE IRON MASK.

During the seventeen years' confinement of this strange prisoner at Sainte Marguerite, St. Mars, who brought him to the fortress, was replaced by a Monsieur Dellonpart, as Governor. The daughter of the latter, just emerging from childhood to womanhood, grew up with this mystery around her. She had seen the graceful figure of the masked prisoner promenading at night upon the terrace, and at worship in the chapel, where he was forbidden to speak or uncover his face, the soldiers in attendance having their pieces always pointed toward him if he should attempt to do either. She discovered that her father always treated him with the greatest respect, serving him bareheaded and standing. His table-service was of massive silver, his dress of the richest velvet; he wore the finest linen and the most costly lace. She had heard her father accidentally speak of him as "the Prince." No wonder that his sad fate occupied her thoughts by day and his noble figure haunted her dreams by night. She, too, was very young and beautiful, and their eyes occasionally met in chapel. He sang beautifully, and was a very skillful performer on the guitar. It is said she climbed the rocks under the castle terrace, and sang sweet songs to the poor captive. Thus a romantic love sprang up between them, and, as it gained strength, the young girl dared to purloin the keys from her father, and so obtained access to the prisoner. When the Governor discovered his child's treachery he was struck with the greatest dismay. His oath was binding upon him to put immediately to death any one who had spoken to the prisoner. But she confessed her love for him, and pleaded piteously for her young life. The captive, also, to whom the Governor was much attached, joined his prayers to hers, and implored that they might be made man and wife, and then the secret would be safe. The Governor was not stern enough to immolate his child, and perhaps a gleam of ambition may have flashed across his mind, as, in the event of the death of Louis XIV., the prisoner would be acknowledged and his daughter sit on the throne of France. However, their nuptials were performed by the priest of the castle in the dead of night, and all were sworn to secrecy. From this union two children were born. A whisper of this reaching the ears of the Minister, the Marquis of Louvois, the prisoner was immediately removed to the Bastile for safe keeping; and the mother, the priest, and Governor disappeared. The children were sent to Corsica [illegible] brought up in obscurity under the name of [illegible] grandfather, Bonpart, which was corrupted into Buonaparte. And thus, says the legend, Providence avenged the wrongs of the twin brother of Louis XIV., and restored the eldest branch of the Bourbon line to the throne of France.—Scribner's Monthly.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

We owe the greatest gratitude to those who tell us the truth.

We are always looking into the future, but we see only the past.

There is a transcendent power in examples. We reform others unconsciously when we walk uprightly.

Remember you grow older every day, and, if you have any habits, they grow old too.

The beginning of things is in our own power, but the end thereof resteth at God's disposing.

An instant decides the life of man and his whole fate; for, after lengthened thought, the resolve is only the act of a moment; it is the man of sense that seizes on the right thing to be done; it is ever dangerous to linger in your selection of this and so, by your hesitation, get confused.—Goethe.

It is marvelous how different many preachers are in conversation, debate, pulpit reaching, and preaching. If they would carry their naturalness into their official work, many whom we know as profound scholars, charming conversationalists, genial, humorous story-tellers, would be more effective than Guthrie and more edifying than Beecher. But their "holy tone" and false mannerism throw a pall over the people, and put them asleep, even while the most vital truths are proclaimed.—E. Snyder.

Enjoy the present, whatever it may be, and be not solicitous for the future; for, if you take your foot from the present standing and thrust it forward to to-morrow's event, you are in a restless condition, it is like refusing to quench your present thirst through fearing you will want to drink the next day. If to-morrow you should want, your sorrow would come time enough, though you do not hasten it; let your trouble tarry till its own day comes. Enjoy the blessings of this day, if God sends them, and the evils of it bear patiently and sweetly, for this day is ours. We are dead to yesterday, and not yet born to to-morrow.—Jeremy Taylor.

What round-about ways people often take to see the truth. They don't look it square in the face, but try to climb up some other way. They dress it in all sorts of garbs to disguise it, and are themselves befooled. The simplicity of the New Testament has been made difficult and hard to understand by just such measures. In trying to explain, it has been explained away. In talking too liberally, the obvious meaning has been ignored; and in the multitude of words meant to bring the meaning more clearly to us, wisdom has been darkened and the truth muddled.

Make common events serve a holy purpose. Of old times Michael Angelo took his copies from the persons in the streets and wrought them out on the walls of the Vatican, changing a beggar into a giant, and an ordinary woman who bore a basket of flowers on her arms into an angel; and the beggar and flower girl stand there now in their lustrous beauty, speaking to eyes that wander from every side of the great world. The rock slumbered in the mountain, and he reached his hands out and took it, and gathered stones from the field about him, and built them into that awful pile, which, covering acres on the ground, reaches up its mighty dome towards heaven, constraining the rush of the city to bow their foreheads and to vow great prayers to God. So, my brothers and my sisters, out of the common events of life, out of the passions put by God in your hearts, you may paint on the walls of your life the fairest figures, angels and prophets. Out of the common stones of your daily work you may build yourself a temple which shall shelter you from all harm, and bring down on you the inspiration of God.—Theodore Parker.

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TRIFLES.

Robert Dale Owen can now say with Wordsworth:

[illegible]
[illegible]

A syllogism: The good die young. Brigham the Mormon will die Young. Therefore, Brigham is good.

Philosophers say that shutting the eyes makes the sense of hearing more acute. A wag says that this accounts for the many closed eyes that are seen in church.

A grocer in the suburbs, when complained to about selling bad eggs, said: "At this time of the year the hens are not well, and often lay bad eggs."

Thackeray tells of a woman begging, who, when she saw him put his hand in his pocket, cried out: "May the blessings of God follow you all your life!" But when he only pulled out his snuff box she immediately added, "And never overtake ye!"

"Lenny," said his maiden aunt, "you should eat the barley that is in your soup, or you will never get to be a man." Lenny, looking at his aunt, innocently inquired, "Is that what you eat it for, aunty?"

The Bishop of Derry was disputing with a Roman Catholic priest about purgatory. "Well, my lord," replied the priest in conclusion, "you may go farther and fare worse."

Bonner, of the New York Ledger, is responsible for much of the prevailing distress. For years young people have been reading his delusive romances and his advice to marry young, and now there are thousands of people with large families on their hands and nothing to eat but New York Ledgers.

"How much is your stick candy?" inquired a boy of a candy dealer. "Six sticks for five cents." "Six sticks for five cents, eh?" Now, lemme see. Six sticks for five cents, five for four cents, four for three cents, three for two cents, two for one cent, one for nothin'. I'll take one." And he walked out, leaving the candy man in a state of bewilderment.

"How do you like the character of St. Paul," asked a parson of his landlady the other day. "Oh, he was a good, clever old soul, I know, for he once said, you know, that we must eat what is set before us, and ask no questions for conscience's sake. I always thought I should like him for a boarder."

A colored man recently applied to a prominent gentleman, residing on Fifth Avenue, for a letter of recommendation, by means of which he hoped to obtain a situation. The man, being well known to the gentleman in question, the testimonial was readily given. It was even more complimentary than Scipio himself had expected, and that worthy, on recovering his astonishment, exclaimed: "Say, Mr. ——, won't you give me something to do yourself on that recommendation?"

A clergyman in a certain town in Massachusetts, having occasion to call in the services of a brother minister, tendered to him at the close of the day the usual fee for preaching, which in those days (it was before the war) was ten dollars. Such a sum for such service was then thought good pay; but on this occasion the man seemed slow to take it, and finally said, while putting it in his pocket-book: "I talked in the Sunday-School nearly half an hour, and beside, I had some conversation with an impenitent sinner on the steps of the church, and I thought fifty cents more would be about right."

As a young nobleman and his bride were starting on their wedding tour, the lady's maid was for putting a huge band-box into the carriage. The bridegroom was about to make room for it, at some little inconvenience, when an old French valet, who had long lived in the family, touched his young master's elbow and [illegible], "No, no, sare! turn him out; band-box [illegible] band-box all your life!"

An Irishman on his first shooting [illegible] shot a bird, and seeing something [illegible] went to the foot of the tree, and, picking up a [illegible], supposing it to be a bird, put it in his [illegible]. The frog kept up such a continual [illegible] his comrade asked him "What makes [illegible] so?" "Och," said Pat, "the poor [illegible] I shot all the feathers off it."

THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE
AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.
Official Paper of El Paso County.

JANUARY 9, 1875.

THE LOCAL PAPER.—You owe it to yourselves to rally liberally to its support, and exact from it as able, high toned a character as you would do from any educator in your midst. It is in no sense beneath notice and care—for it is your representative. Indeed, in its character, it is the summation of the importance, interest and welfare of you all. It is the aggregate of your own consequence, and you cannot ignore it without miserably depreciating yourselves.—*New York Times.*

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

A cross on the wrapper of the GAZETTE signifies that the subscription has expired, and that the paper will be stopped. Those who wish it to be continued are requested to renew their subscription as soon as they see the cross.

PRE-PAID POSTAGE.

The Law requires that, after January 1st, 1875, Postage on Newspapers must be prepaid by publishers. This is to give notice, therefore, that postage will be paid on all copies of the GAZETTE sent out of the County, and that no extra charge will be made to subscribers.

At the request of several of our patrons, who were unable to get as many copies of our last week's issue as they desired, we reprint the articles "Review of 1874" and "Three Years Ago." It is a good thing to let the World know what we are doing, and we are gratified to find that the articles named have caused a large demand for copies to be distributed over the country.

The Prohibitory Ordinance adopted by the Board of Trustees, which we publish in our advertising columns, strikes us as being a good one—one which will stand the test of the Law, and which will be efficacious, as far as an Ordinance can be, in accomplishing the objects aimed at.

It is free from discrimination, inasmuch as it treats all buyers and sellers alike.

It is simple in its provisions, and the penalty which it imposes—imprisonment in every case of conviction—is such as will effectually discourage repeated offences.

The clauses permitting the sale of Liquors for Medicinal and other specified purposes will, we think, meet with the approval of most of the advocates of Prohibition. It is possible that they may be abused, but it will be a hard matter to abuse them to any considerable extent. If experience shows that they materially interfere with the accomplishment of the object aimed at, it will be easy enough to get rid of them.

Now let all those who have said they would like to see Prohibition carried out, if it could be, set themselves to try to make the Ordinance effective.

We give space below to an article, from the *Greeley Tribune*, on the establishment of Manufactories, because it expresses pretty closely our own views on the subject. Manufacturing establishments may be desirable enough, but it is of little use to wish for things which are hopeless, or to work for things which are unattainable. It was with this conviction that we threw a little cold water on our "Board of Manufactures" when it was established, and the fact that that Board has been able to accomplish nothing, and has so far as appearances go quietly given up the ghost, shows that we were not so very wrong as some tried to make out. A few simple branches of manufacture requiring neither much skilled labor nor much capital may be successfully established, but we believe that some time must elapse before any manufactories of importance can be set going with reasonable prospects of continuing in existence.

We have been wondering, these windy days and nights, how many piles of hot ashes have been lying about the Town, unprotected and waiting [illegible] to be made the beginning of a disastrous fire. We have been wondering, too, what our Fire Warden has been doing all the time, whether he has been here, there, and everywhere, by day and by night, on the look-out for the first sign of danger, or whether he has followed the example of the citizens in general, and left things to chance. We have even been haunted [illegible] by a slight touch of the nightmare, by the suspicion that perhaps we haven't such an institution as a Fire Warden. Then we have been wondering, also, how much Water there has been in the Fire Cisterns, and how any that might happen to be in, could be got out; whether the Babcock's in order, and, if it is, what use it would be; whether the Fire Company, if they were called out on an alarm, would know who was the Foreman and who wasn't; and various other matters.

In a word, we have been feeling that we are absolutely without any sort of protection against the one danger which we have the most reason to fear. Let any citizen ask himself what we could do in case of a fire, and he will come to the same conclusion. How much longer are we to take the risk?

If our citizens could come together and discuss this question, we think that something would speedily be done. We doubt whether there is a property-holder in Town, who is not painfully alive to the risk, and fully convinced of the necessity for prompt action in order that that risk may be reduced. But even a universal conviction can work no result, unless it is got into a compact shape. Let us have a meeting—a "Mass Meeting" even—and make a move in the matter.

The views of PROF. RABBELL as to the most advantageous use of the Stock Range, and the best disposition of it on the part of the Government (which we publish in our Agricultural Department) will doubtless call forth varying opinions. To Sheep-men they will probably be unpalatable, to Cattle-men they will probably commend themselves.

The question between Sheep and Cattle—which will yield the greatest return from a given number of acres—is one on which from lack of practical knowledge, we are not competent to express an opinion. But on the question as to the tenure of the Range—whether it should be one of permitted trespass (as it now is) or of absolute ownership—we have no doubt. Both for the interests of the Stock-man himself and for the interests of the section of country in which he is located, he should be the proprietor of the range which his stock feed upon. Let this be the case, and it will then be a question for individual determination as to what is the best use to make of the land. In nine cases out of ten, self-interest would lead the Stock-man, who had absolute ownership of a certain tract and no rights beyond it, to put upon it the most profitable species of animal, and the most profitable variety of the species. If more value could be produced in Cattle than in Sheep, he would choose Cattle; if more value in Short-horns than in Texans, he would choose Short-horns—so far, that is, as his means would allow. And thus the public interests, as well as his own, would be taken care of—the Range being made productive of the largest amount of value of which it may be capable.

Just on what terms the Stock-man should be enabled to become owner of his Range, it is not easy to say. We have been assured by experienced Stock-men that, even if they had to pay the full Government price—$1.25 per acre—for it, they could carry on their business as profitably as they do now, the cost being fully compensated for by the greater economy in handling and the reduced liability to loss by thefts, scattering, and so forth. Be that as it may, the question of price should not be a very difficult one to determine—Stock-men should have to pay just what the land would be worth; no more, as that would destroy the business, no less, as that would lead to "grabbing" and speculation.

We see that the Territorial Stock Growers' Association have appointed a Committee of three—consisting of Messrs. Holt, Douglas, and Evans—to draft a memorial to the General Land Office, praying that the surveyed lands on [illegible] which have been opened for preemption for a period of not less than three years, be offered for public sale.

This action will doubtless lead to satisfactory results.

MANUFACTURES IN A NEW COUNTRY.

From the Greeley Tribune.

Considerable misapprehension exists in regard to the establishment of manufactures in a new country. It seems taken for granted that if woolen and cotton factories can only be put in operation, wealth will at once accumulate, and all the advantages of an old settled country will soon be secured. There are several reasons why none but the simplest manufactures can flourish in a new country. In the first place, the market is insufficient; and especially is this the case in Colorado, which contains fewer people than a third class city in the East. To-day, should we by any means manufacture woolen or cotton goods, or other articles, [illegible] they could not be sold here, and to find a market they must of necessity be shipped East. In such a case, competition with old manufactories would be met, and a dead loss would result. We know of several woolen factories that went into operation years ago in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, which failed in bankruptcy. Another reason why manufacturers who understand their business do not come West, is because labor is dear and scarce, and they cling to old settled places, where labor is cheap and plentiful. It is probably true that not ten young persons could be hired in this town to work the year round for the same wages they would work for in the East, if they were there. The reason for this is, that labor is in great demand for creating new homes, and for making a new and wild country habitable, and generally those who work for wages in a new country come under the head of "unskilled," and are altogether unfit for being employed in manufactures. Another reason why wages are dear is because more money is required to secure a home, board is dearer, so is clothing, and almost every article of necessity; and therefore nothing would be gained if skilled labor had to be brought from the East, nor would laborers be likely to come unless higher wages were assured, for there would be no use of making a change.

The history of manufactures everywhere is, that they are of slow growth, and that first the simplest are started, and then gradually others are developed—the absolute needs of a country demand. This we see, first, saw-mills, that houses may be built, next, grist mills, that grain may be ground, and next in order would be the making of farm implements, and such things as are needed for daily use in houses, such as furniture, utensils, and stoves. After this, woolen cloths would be needed, of a plain kind, and afterward of a more varied nature.

It seems to us now that what we need in the way of manufactures, that will be profitable, is an establishment for making stoves and agricultural machinery, particularly plows, which will demand good workmen at fair wages. The bulk of these articles will be in their favor, because freights will be saved. If, now, any of our business men and capitalists think differently, these columns are open for a free expression of their views.

Another reason might have been added why manufacturers, who understand their business, do not come West—that capital is worth two per cent per month here, which is considerably more than most manufacturers can make East, with all the advantages they have there.—ED. GAZETTE.

VICTORS AND VICTIMS.

Communicated.

This is the title of the sermon preached last Sunday evening by the Rev. Mr. Webster, in the Unity Church of this place. We give below a few extracts from it which contain much valuable suggestion. After saying that Humanity naturally falls into two great classes—"victors and victims," "the men and women who do what they have to do, willingly, gladly, triumphantly, and those who do because they must;" that "the virtue of life and its benediction lie in the kind of spirit with which its experiences are accepted and its duties discharged;" that "whatever a man's lot in life, whatever his position, his fortune, or apparent destiny, his obligation and capacity to turn these to good account remain, and his ability to build out of them a straight grained manhood is unfettered and secure;" and "the kind of spirit, the courage, spontaneity, and faith which are brought to the exercise of this ability, control the moral stature of the man and pronounce the sort and amount of actual life at his command;" Mr. Webster proceeded to make the following forcible application of this searching doctrine:

"How much of human life is simply mechanical, lived only in heart-beats, the play of lungs, and the process of digestion; in the daily repetition of a routine, actuated by no personal purpose of a high sort! How often does this aimless routine manage and mould us, stealing vitality where it should confer it, and materializing and degrading our lives where it should spiritualize and ennoble them!

"You lie down at night and commit yourself to the mysteries of sleep.—Presently, all your senses are shut.—Your heart still beats; your pulse repeats its steady stroke; your lungs perform their function, and arteries and veins do their respective duties. There is life, to be sure, but it is not necessarily or distinctly human, for it is common to other orders of created beings and things. You wake in the morning and go out into the world; you find yourself a part of the active mass of humanity.—You cannot be utterly idle.—Nature and Society allow no drones.—Some service you must render.—All this must rebound in some way upon yourself; you are obliged to share in the scenes and incidents which surround you; you cannot escape them; you cannot separate yourself from them, but are caught up and sent along the busy highway, very much as one is caught up and swept along in the dense crowd that besieges a theatre door, or surges along the street on some public holiday.

"But this is not life in any real sense. The question is, What do you get out of all this? Do you get anything more than the mortal things which go to make up the physical life of you? Do you make them yours in any perfect sense? Do you make them pay tribute to your soul? Do you own and manipulate them, or do they own and manipulate you?" * * *

"Performance in the human is not performance except it be spontaneous and free. Man is something more than a creature, even as God is more than his creator. Neither organization, a sorrow [illegible], nor compulsion is the order of his going. Obedience with him is not obedience if it be sullen or forced. He who gives grudgingly gives sparingly, and he who obeys with reluctance, stands always on the verge of disobedience. It is not the simple act of obedience but the spirit of it that adorns and vivifies the character and so compasses the fulfilling of the divine law." * * * *

"We don't like to obey physical law, even the portion of it belonging to the well-being of the body. Obedience is a task, a trial, a cross. We shirk it as much as we can; but presently run against the penalty and are reminded of its service and sacredness. Look into your hospitals; read your mortuary reports; regard the illustrated editions of humanity that walk your streets; count the men and women within the circle of your acquaintanceship who have not heart disease or dyspepsia, diseased lungs or damaged stomach; witnesses of outraged law. And these are mournful results of the tardy and reluctant compliance with the common laws of physiology and physical life. Outrage too great we guard against, since retaliation in the guise of penalty is swift and serious; swift, for your brain suffers this morning the insult to your stomach last night; serious, for lungs cramped for a twelve month spread consumption through a generation. The observance of physical laws regulating the condition of the body is as much a religious duty as that of moral or spiritual law; for the body is sacred while the soul inhabits it, and Christ is the Savior and law giver of both." * * * *

"It rests with ourselves whether our experiences be taken up in the spirit of spontaneous and confident faith which made the character of Christ so illustrious, and which, in a greater or less degree, has moved and animated the truest souls of all time; or whether they shall be reluctantly accepted as harsh dealings, unwelcome fortunes, and compelled fatalities of our existence. It is for us to show whether crosses, in whatever shape we meet them, be lifted and borne in such fashion of spirit as surely transfigures them into the glory of abundant life, or become the barren burdens beneath which we fret and murmur or, sadder yet, the instruments of a death from which there is no resurrection."

These thoughts suggest the one great and radical secret of true living, the one great and eternal difference between those who "have a name to live and are dead," and "those who even losing their life find it,"—between those who are like "dumb driven cattle," and those who, through the great joy of joyful obedience, build life to liberty and liberty to life.

H. H.

IN DANGER.

Communicated.

What has become of the Special Watchman? He draws his salary regularly but other service I cannot learn of his performing.

One night this week, about eleven o'clock, I was startled by seeing a fire at the back of the Bakery on Tejon Street, below the Railroad office. Hot ashes had been put into a wooden cask, and the cask caught fire, and, had it been a windy night, nothing could have saved the Town. It was a mere chance that it was detected. This evening, at the rear of one of our business houses, the same thing occurred. A disastrous fire was prevented only by the accidental and timely presence of the proprietors of the premises.

Will not those in authority see to it at once, that the laws looking to the prevention of fires are rigidly enforced, and especially those relating to the disposition of hot ashes?

Our exemption from fires thus far can be credited only to good fortune, upon which we cannot much longer count.

OBSERVER.

January 7th, 1875.

Flies are scarce, but there is little demand for them.

The appeal in the case of the Colorado Springs Company against Cowell, for the recovery of the "Bonnie's Billiard Parlor" property, will be argued in the Supreme Court of the Territory next month.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable character of the weather, there were good attendances at the meeting of the Singing School on Monday evening and the meeting of the Musical Union on Tuesday evening. Our singing-folks seem in earnest about the cultivation of their talents, and we may anticipate some very satisfactory Entertainments ere long.

The members of the Musical Union must have been practising the part song "Blow, Blow, thou Winter Wind." We suggest, as a change, that they take up "Breathe Soft, ye Winds." The rude blasts of Boreas are all very well now and again, but for the present we have had enough of them.

The County Commissioners were in session on Monday and Tuesday last, when a number of Bills were examined and passed, and various contracts were awarded. The contract for printing and advertizing for the year was awarded to the proprietors of the GAZETTE.

Downing called the other day at [illegible]erson's Candy Factory on Pike's Peak Avenue, for the purpose of collecting a little bill. An inspection of the premises satisfied him that there was no one at home, and the effects were seized, and will be sold at Constable's Sale, to satisfy the claims of some Denver parties. There are several of our own merchants who would also like satisfaction.

A young lady riding down from Bergen's Park on Monday last, had a narrow escape from being frozen to death. Had it not been for her companion, who chafed her vigorously, there is no doubt that she would have lost her ears and nose, and probably her life. When they set out from the Park, the weather was pleasant, and it was not until they had passed the Junction House that they experienced its severity.

There was a smart Auctioneer at the Huerfano Street auction-room on Thursday. He could tell the manners and customs of people in all parts of the world, for he had been there to see for himself. Oh yes, according to his own account, he was about six hundred and eleven years old, was a poet, doctor, preacher, orator, musician, and machinist, and could do almost anything in less time than it took ordinary people to [illegible]. But now how much will you give? Going—going—gone!

Mr. M. E. Irving has taken to wheeling himself about the streets on a bicycle. This method of self-transportation may have some merits, but we incline to the idea that some further improvements are needed in the carriage. First the velocipede was made with four wheels; next, one was constructed with three wheels, afterwards, the bicycle with its two wheels came into vogue; then some man invented one which had only one wheel. It only remains to take another step—do away with the wheel altogether and go afoot, and then the machine will be perfect.

An old maxim with a new reading—Store ice whilst the Frost lasts.

He was a smart attorney, who charged a friend for "the conversation," when he introduced a client to him.

We hear of several cases of destitution in Town. Now, therefore, is the opportunity of the charitable.

[illegible] is around, summoning the Jurors for the next term of District Court. Happy men.

Wilson Coal is now down to five dollars a ton. We understand that it is being sold at the rate of about 200 tons a month.

A number of our young men and maidens have taken advantage of the Cold Snap to get a little skating on the Reservoir.

There is a meaning in most things, and when a young lady receives a present of a Cookery Book and an order on a Furniture Store, we suppose there's a meaning in that.

It is about time that we had a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. We heard the other day of a goat being wounded by pistol-shots until it could not raise itself from the ground, and then being left in its agony.

The annual meeting of the Unity Society will be held in the new Chapel, on Cascade Avenue, on Monday evening, at 7 o'clock. A full and prompt attendance of all persons interested is requested.

Mr. G. S. Barnes has received this season (and we judge from looking over his stock, has sold nearly all of them) six car-loads, or about 1,800, stoves. Our people ought to be able to keep themselves warm.

It's looking at the thermometer, and finding the mercury only a few degrees one side or the other of zero, that makes people think it so cold. If they would keep their contemplation fixed on a red-hot bar or stove, they would feel much better about the weather.

Mr. Luesley, at the Post-Office News Depot, made a little fortune last week out of his sales of the GAZETTE, and, if we could only have supplied him with all the copies he wanted, he would have retired from business and set up a carriage and pair by this time.

Dr. John R. Quinan, a prominent physician in Baltimore, in a letter to Dr. Bissell, says: "I have sent many patients to Colorado Springs, and have, through my past experience in regard to the terrible disease of consumption come to the conclusion that, for Lung Diseases, Colorado surpasses any other country in either America or Europe."

The Denver *News*, which quotes a large part of the statistics from our Review of 1874, says: "These are highly encouraging figures, and should afford the highest gratification to the citizens of Colorado Springs. The growth and prosperity of this place is not exceeded by any other town in the Territory."

Attention! Capt. France orders the Pike's Peak Rangers to muster at the Armory—which means the GAZETTE office,—this Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, for drill and other business and for review by Brigadier-General Crowell. The Brigadier-General requests a full turn-out, as he will address the brave boys on the best way of spending the $359, which the Company is entitled to receive from the County Treasury.

A little care in the handling of fire-arms is desirable. The other day a man was examining a revolver in Stockbridge's Second-hand Store, when it went off by accident, and a ball was sent into Maffitt's Photograph Gallery on the opposite side of the street. Luckily, nobody happened to be standing in its way. We should have thought that there was no need to keep *loaded* revolvers in stock.

The use of the Mail for the transmission of small packages seems to be on the increase. There are some such in nearly every bag which arrives at the Post-office. The contents are chiefly Books, Seeds, and Plants, but numerous other articles are forwarded in this manner. The other day the mail matter arriving at Colorado Springs included a lady's bonnet, a parcel of clothes, two parcels of cake, and a box of cigars.

We are glad to learn that our Hotels and Boarding-houses are doing a very satisfactory business. Invalids and Tourists continue to arrive almost daily. The weather just lately has certainly not been such as to give them a very favorable impression of Colorado climate, but we shall have a spell of real Colorado weather before long, and they will know how to appreciate it.

The coming-up of the Liquor Question has caused a considerable interest to be taken, of late, in the proceedings of the Board of Trustees, and there is now generally a numerous audience of citizens at the meetings. If the Law would allow of a small charge for admission, the Taxes might be materially reduced by means of the Door-money.

The *Tribune*, is sure that, in the matter of improvements during the past year, Denver excels, in proportion to population, any other place in the Union. We think Denver must yield the palm to Colorado Springs. Denver with a population of about 15,000 at the beginning of 1874, put up during the year 282 buildings, costing $1,179,615; Colorado Springs with a population of about 2,000 put up 2[illegible] buildings, costing $257,100. A little sum in proportion will enable our contemporary to calculate which is the best showing.

Tuesday's wind-storm set a barrel rolling along the street. And the rolling barrel set a horse to running away. And the run-away horse made the driver to jump out of the wagon, and he received considerable damages. Thus endeth the story of the barrel; but the question is, Why did it ever begin? Neither the streets nor the sidewalks are the place for empty barrels. Merchants should be allowed to occupy a portion of the sidewalks in front of their stores for a reasonable time, when unpacking goods, but that ought to be all. The piling-up of empty packing-cases and barrels, or the display of stock on the sidewalks is a nuisance, and ought to be stopped. We hope that some attention will be given to matters of this sort before long.

Yesterday's train brought a score of emigrants from Missouri.

Twenty-five thousand pounds of freight have been shipped from the Depot to Fairplay and Alma this week.

John Chinaman does not often wrap himself up very much. But this week has made him look up his overcoat.

Look at Leonard & Co.'s advertisement. It is the most attractive in the paper.

Thirteen hundred and thirty-eight Deeds for the transfer of property have been filed with the County Recorder during the past year.

The supply of Cañon Coal has been inadequate to the demand of late. The miners having been keeping holiday. The demand at the present time averages about 25 tons a day.

Freight Train No. 2, going north, was delayed over two hours at Monument, on Thursday, by the wind. One car and the caboose were blown off the track.

The annual meeting of the Pioneer Building and Loan Association, fixed for Wednesday evening of this week, was adjourned until Monday evening next, the Report of the Directors not having been completed.

A dog-fight on Pike's Peak Avenue made some of our citizens turn out of bed earlier than usual on Tuesday morning. There is too much of this dog-fighting, and if the dog-tax were enforced, it would be a good thing.

During his Eastern trip, Mr. A. [illegible] Goodrich had a number of Colorado stones, including opals and agates, cut and polished. They were much admired by the lapidaries, who pronounced them to be very fine specimens.

A number of our citizens lost their hats in Thursday's big blow, and Leonard is several dollars the richer in consequence. It's an ill wind that blows nobody good.

The monthly meeting of the El Paso County Building and Loan Association was held in Squire Weed's building, on Monday evening last, when about $1000 was offered for loan. The premiums ranged from 50 to 56 per cent.

A dispute between a couple of teamsters about a halter-strap came near leading to serious consequences on Monday evening. Words led to blows, and then pistols were drawn; but, luckily, a little wind sprang up, and cooled the courage of the combatants, and the little unpleasantness was brought to a termination.

A new-comer is sure he could make a fortune by shipping potatoes here from the States. The best thing for him to do is to try the experiment. When he has paid a few freight-bills, he will conclude that the best way of carrying on the potato business is to have a good twenty-acre patch upon the Divide.

Two ladies called at our office on Thursday, and begged us to call the attention of the authorities to the obstruction of the sidewalks, and the nuisance resulting therefrom. One of them had had her dress ruined by rubbing against a barrel of coal-oil on Huerfano Street.

One of the most sudden changes of temperature which has probably ever been experienced, even in this changeable country, occurred on Thursday night and Friday morning. At eleven o'clock on Thursday night, the thermometer stood at 44 degrees above zero, at seven on Friday morning, it stood at 8 below—a range of 52 degrees in eight hours.

"Money is fearfully tight," said one of our merchants the other day. "Why, how can money get tight in a Temperance Town?" replied a stranger. The stranger intended a pun, but there was more truth in his remark than he meant; if we can have this a Temperance Town, money will *not* be nearly as tight as it otherwise would be. Whilst other places are having hard times, we shall pull through with ease.

At the meeting of the Town Trustees on Saturday evening, Judge McFerran voted against the passage of the Prohibitory Ordinance, stating his objection to be to the qualifying sections which allow of the sale, under certain restrictions, of Liquors for medicinal, sacramental, and mechanical purposes; he was in favor—he implied—of absolute Prohibition. Such a position would be worthy of some consideration if it were honestly taken, for it may be that absolute Prohibition is the only way to get rid of the evils which attend the indiscriminate Sale of Liquor; but such a position, when taken by Judge McFerran, was simply an attempt, at the last moment, to defeat the Prohibitionists. Judge McFerran believes that absolute Prohibition—such as would prevent the sale of a dose of stimulant for a dying man—would soon prove obnoxious and odious to the people, and would turn them against Prohibition altogether; and, *for that reason*, he would have absolute Prohibition. Having met the Prohibitionists in several encounters and been overcome every time, he had a last hope that, if he fought them with their own weapons, he might gain the victory. In order to show that we are not doing injustice to the Judge, we recall some of his arguments when he was *pleading for Licence*:—"Do the people of the town want to make themselves abject slaves? Is it possible that the people are going to put themselves into the position of not being able to get a drop of wine, beer, brandy, whisky, or other spirituous liquors for a sick wife, child, or other member of the family? What is to become of the invalids who need stimulants? What will become of your *health-restoring sanitary town*? The sick, the invalid, and the convalescent must die for the want of stimulants; the christian cannot get wine for sacramental purposes; the mechanic can get no liquor for mechanical purposes."—The truth is just this: Judge McFerran is the enemy of Prohibition, he has fought it through thick and thin, and everybody knows it. And it is, therefore, simply folly for him to attempt to set himself up as one who is anxious for a really effective Prohibitory Ordinance. His measure has been taken; in fact, he has himself put it on record—down to the minutest fraction—in Circulars Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and the record cannot be forgotten.

A fire, caused by a defective flue, broke out in the School House on Tejon Street, about two o'clock yesterday afternoon. Fortunately it was speedily put out by Mr. Weitbrec and others.

The annual meeting of the Fire Company will be held next Tuesday evening. We hope that the remarks which we have made in another column will have some effect in stirring up the members, so that there may be a good attendance, and that serious consideration may be given to the subject of the protection of the Town against Fire. The Company would do good service if they would not only hold themselves ready to give such help as they could in case of fire, but if they would take it upon themselves to persistently agitate the provision of proper means of protection. Meeting monthly, they could hammer away at the matter until something would be done.

Some of our County Commissioners are beginning to look back with regret to the good old days when the County was young, and didn't grow very fast. Nowadays there is more work than glory about the office. Sessions several times a month, and journeyings all over the county to locate roads and so forth, bring home to them the fact that progress involves a considerable amount of labor. They are entitled to the gratitude of the County for their faithful and efficient performance of the duties which fall upon them.

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

A meeting was held on Wednesday morning, in the room over the GAZETTE office, for the purpose of adopting measures for the establishment of a Library, Reading Room, and Museum, and other kindred institutions. Mr. D. Russ Wood presided, and Capt. DeCoursey acted as Secretary.

A Committee, appointed at a previous meeting, presented a Report, in which they recommended the adoption of a scheme of a liberal and comprehensive character, so that, if circumstances should hereafter prove favorable, a number of valuable institutions might be secured to the Town, under one management, and hence not in any way competitive, but mutually sustaining and helpful. The following institutions were suggested as desirable in the near future, and as being proper to be included in the Scheme:

1 A Library and Reading Room.
2 A Museum, embracing collections of all kinds of products of the Rocky Mountain Section.
3 Bath-rooms, Refreshment Rooms, Writing Rooms, etc.
4 Billiard Room, Bowling Alley, Gymnasium, and other means of Recreation.
5 Public Hall.
6 Zoological and Botanical Gardens, with Promenades, etc.

Such a scheme, it was thought, would properly include everything which could contribute either to the instruction or the recreation of citizens and strangers.

The Committee recommended that, at the outset, an effort be made only to establish a Library, Reading Room, and Museum, as the most needed and the most practicable of the institutions named, and, to this end, it was suggested that a Joint Stock Association be formed, to be known as "The Colorado Springs Literary and Scientific Association," with a capital, to begin with, of $4,000 in shares of $5 each, the dividends to be limited to 10 per cent. per annum, and that an effort be made at once to dispose of half the stock—$2,000, which, it was estimated, would suffice to put up and furnish buildings commodious enough for the purposes named. It was further suggested that application should be made to the Colorado Springs Company for the use of a suitable piece of land for the purposes of the Association.

The Trustees of the "Fountain Society of Natural Sciences" expressed their willingness to apply the funds at their disposal—about $500—to the purchase of books for the Library, and it was stated that offers had been made of valuable contributions to a Museum.

It was thought that, if half the proposed capital could now be raised, and the Library and Museum set going, the other half might be raised in the course of a few months, and applied to the formation of a small Zoological Collection, which could afterwards be enlarged.

The report was adopted, and a Committee appointed to solicit subscriptions to the stock of the Association, and to report to an adjourned meeting.

BUILDING AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

Although the weather is far from favorable, and money is anything but plentiful, there is a fair amount of building going on, and, as soon as the weather moderates, we may look for considerable activity in this direction.

The Colored Methodists are building themselves a Church on the corner of Pueblo Avenue and Weber Street. It will be a frame structure, [illegible] feet by 40. The foundations are completed.

Mr. A. G. Adams, of the *Mountaineer*, is building himself a residence in Parrish's Addition.

Mr. Chas. Woodring has the foundation complete for a brick residence on Huerfano Street, below Wahsatch.

A frame residence is being erected on the east end of Huerfano Street by Mr. J. W. Leighton.

Mr. T. B. Reynolds has a brick residence on Huerfano Street under way.

The foundations are completed and the walls well advanced for a story-and-a-half brick residence for Mr. [illegible] Rice, on Huerfano Street.

Mr. F. C. Norman is building a frame residence on Cascade Avenue.

D. Reed is building a frame residence in the south-west part of Town.

Mr. G. W. Wheeler is building himself a frame residence on Cucharas Street, below Wahsatch Avenue.

Ogden & Leeper are building a frame house on the corner of Corona and Huerfano Streets.

THE CHURCHES.

The colored Methodists, as we report elsewhere, are building a church on the corner of Pueblo Avenue and Weber Street.

The Rev. G. F. Ward, who for some time past has officiated at the Episcopal Church, will shortly leave for California.

A Sabbath School has been organized in connection with the Congregational Church, and the school will meet for the first time, at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, in the Chapel and College-rooms, when classes will be formed. The Bible and Infant Classes will have separate class-rooms. A cordial invitation is extended to all who may feel disposed to connect themselves with the school.

Pews for the Episcopal Church have been ordered from New York, and are expected to arrive in a few days.

Unity Chapel is not yet ready for occupancy, and the Unity people will hold no service on next Sunday.

The Rev. Mr. Tait will preach in the Baptist Church to-morrow morning, from the text: "Tarry ye in Jerusalem, until ye shall be endued with power from on high."

The Presbyterian Sunday School has been very largely attended of late, and the seats are generally filled long before the hour for commencement. The classes are in charge of excellent teachers, the singing is good, and all the exercises are interesting and attractive.

PERSONAL POINTS.

We see, from the Denver *Tribune*, that "Southern Colorado's thorough-bred stockman, W. [illegible] has been paying a visit to the metropolis during the week.

The Colorado friends of Prof. Hayden, will be pleased to know that he has been elected a corresponding member of the Natural History Society of Wurtemburg, at Stuttgart.

The Evans *Journal* wonders whether brother Annear, when he preaches about "The Afflictions of Good Men" tells of the afflictions which nearly befel some "good men" in Evans on his account.

Judge Douglass, the President of our County Stock-Growers' Association, has been elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Territorial Association.

Mrs. S. B. Calder left on Thursday, to attend the funeral of her brother, who died in New Orleans on Monday morning.

We had the pleasure of a call the other day from Major Peabody, the Territorial Agent for the Hall Safe Company, of Cincinnati. The Major always manages to find a few customers among our merchants when he comes to Colorado Springs.

We have had the pleasure of calls, during the week, from Mr. Robert E. Strahorn, of the Denver *News*, and Mr. Chauncey [illegible], of the Denver *Tribune*, both here in the interest of their papers.

We find in the Rensselaer County (N. Y.) *Gazette* the following favorable notice of our townsman, Mr. H. Rennie, who recently associated himself with Mr. R. G. Gage in the Boot and Shoe business:—"We perceive by the Colorado Springs GAZETTE, of the 12th inst., that our highly esteemed friend, Mr. Horace Rennie, has established himself in business in one of the most prosperous towns in the 'far West.' Mr. R.'s excellent business qualifications, superadded to his eminent social qualities, would render him a very desirable acquisition to any place in which he might locate. We wish him and his family health, wealth, and success, and the possession of these ought to make any one happy."

Dr. C. [illegible] Seymour, Homeopathic physician, formerly of Wisconsin, having been compelled to come here in search of health, has opened an office on Cascade Avenue, near to Sanders' Livery Stables.

Mr. [illegible] Rouse left last week on a business trip to Iowa.

Dr. Gatchell has at last been heard from. He is practising medicine at College Hill, Ohio.

Mr. Wm. Given, a former citizen of Colorado Springs, is back again, and can't tell us of any place which he has seen during his absence, that can bear comparison with this.

General and Mrs. Danforth are here on a visit to their many friends.

Governor Hunt, of Denver, and Col. W. F. Stone, of Pueblo, were in Town on Thursday.

Messrs. W. S. Stratton and D. K. Lee left on Thursday morning for the Upper Arkansas. They propose to build themselves a cabin somewhere near Chalk Creek, and spend the Winter in prospecting.

DEAF MUTE INSTITUTE.

The Board of Trustees of the above institution met on Wednesday in accordance with the by-laws, present Messrs. Wilbur F. Stone, Matt France, J. S. Wolfe, and A. Z. Sheldon.

The Treasurer made a report, showing $822.90 in the Treasury.

The term of office of Mr. Wilbur F. Stone, as a Trustee, having expired, he was re-elected to the position.

Dr. Henry K. Steele was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term of Mr. James [illegible] Maxwell.

Miss Nelly Baker was elected Assistant-Matron.

The current expenses for the month of December, amounting to $116.80, were audited and allowed, and warrants ordered therefor.

Mr. Ralstin was authorized to contract with Mr. Roper for desks, furnished and put up, if the contract could be made on favorable terms; if not, to procure the necessary desks where they can be obtained to the best advantage.

The Board then adjourned.

The ensuing Term of the Institute will begin on Wednesday next, when it is expected that there will be [illegible] twenty-two pupils in attendance.

REVIEW OF 1874.

The year which has just come to an end has been marked by continued growth and improvement in the Town. Week by week, and month by month, the work has been going on, with an unflagging steadiness, which has brought about large results, as the consideration of the following statistics, which we have gathered, will serve to show.

The number of buildings erected during the year has been two hundred and eighty-nine, of which seven were of stone and forty-seven of brick. The cost of these buildings has been about as follows:—

7	Stone Buildings	$ 28,800
47	Brick "	117,300
5	Grout "	7,500
230	Frame "	103,500
	Total	$257,100

The number of buildings put in 1873, was 224, and their total cost about $11[illegible]. These figures show that the buildings of the past year have been of a much better character than of those previously erected.

There are now in the Town 150 places of residence and business, which may be classified as follows:—

12	[illegible] Buildings	$ 45,800
58	[illegible] "	144,000
[illegible]	[illegible] "	12,000
[illegible]	Frame "	200,200
	Total value	$402,000

And there are 55 Buildings now in course of erection.

Without taking a census it is difficult to state what is the present population of the Town, and what the increase during the year; but we shall probably be [illegible] in putting the population at 3,[illegible] and the increase at 1,[illegible] to [illegible]. In other words we take it that the population has nearly doubled during the year.

Real Estate has continued to increase in value, and the sale of lots and lands has been much larger than during any previous year. The sales of the Colorado Springs Company have included 136 Residence and Business Lots, 28 five-acre tracts, 2 ten acre tracts, and twenty acre tracts. The total sales up to date have been 809 lots, 28 five-acre tracts, 55 ten-acre tracts, and 0 twenty acre tracts. It will be seen, therefore that the sales this year have been more than equal to all the previous sales since the foundation of the Town. The value of property transferred through Real Estate Agents during the year has amounted to $212,7[illegible], as against a little over $1[illegible] last year.

Business transactions show a very gratifying increase. The following summary of the business done by our business men and mechanics is as complete and accurate as we have been able to compile:—

14	Physicians	21,800
15	Attorneys	18,800
4	Architects	7,810
3	Surveyors	3,615
2	Hardware Stores	173,210
7	Lumber Yards	265,312
6	Bakeries	18,645
7	Plasterers	8,600
2	Brick Manufacturers	6,780
2	Jewelers	8,320
6	Millinery Stores	17,250
5	Meat Markets	52,710
6	Boot and Shoe Stores	31,245
2	Harness Makers	6,640
4	Barber Shops	2,310
4	Coal Yards	10,600
4	Wagon Shops	9,872
5	[illegible]	10,515
[illegible]	Sewing Machine Agents	4,972
1	Ice Company	3,480
12	Express Wagons	10,720
8	Brick and Stone Masons	50,862
5	[illegible]	12,212
[illegible]	Sign Painters	982
2	[illegible]	3,640
4	Restaurants	2,980
[illegible]	[illegible]	12,862
2	Manufacturing Establishments	20,712
[illegible]	Grocery Stores	337,072
3	Clothing Stores	65,520
2	News Stand and Book Stores	40,708
4	Fruit Stores and Confectioners	9,872
5	Drug Stores	100,624
[illegible]	Real Estate Agents	16,420
6	Livery Stables	24,755
30	Hotels and Boarding Houses	60,984
2	[illegible]	51,780
13	Contractors and Builders	7,613
	Sundries	8,980
	Total	$1,66[illegible]

This shows an increase of about [illegible] over the business of 1873.

Deposits in the banks during the year have amounted to $4,396,[illegible].

The freight receipts at the Railway Depot have amounted to 21,838,085 pounds, an increase of 4,358,196 over last year, and the shipments have amounted to 3,31[illegible] lbs., a decrease of 2,136,804 lbs. These shipments included 325,[illegible] pounds of Wool [illegible] the extent, from the statement of monthly receipts for freight:—

[illegible]	$ 6,370.65
[illegible]	6,252.05
[illegible]	8,340.91
April	12,650.31
May	12,308.56
June	11,005.18
July	10,612.00
August	12,262.89
September	12,386.76
October	10,409.65
November	9,105.38
December	10,044.54
Total	$122,212.47

The payments of Express Matter received [illegible] have amounted to $30,595.85, an increase of $2,[illegible] over 1873, and for Express Matter forwarded from here to $7,612.15, an increase of $864.72 [illegible] 1873. [illegible] the Conductors' Collections.

The Colorado Springs and South Park Stage Line, which was established in [illegible], has carried 300 Passengers, 3,950 pounds of Mail Matter, and 3,125 pounds of Express Matter.

The amount of matter received through the Post-office has doubled during the year, the present average number of letters received per week being about 5,500 as against 2,500 per week at the end of 1873. During the year, over 2,000 money orders have been issued, and $31,320.56 received for the same, while $50,325.26 has been paid out on orders drawn upon this office.

[illegible] 4,116 messages have been sent out and received by the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, 43 of them being Cable Messages. The amount of cash received at the office was $3,976.20, an increase of $2,158, over 1873.

The Internal Revenue Collections have amounted to $[illegible],826.28, an increase of $[illegible]982 over 1873.

Thirty-eight Marriage Certificates have been issued since the passage of the Law calling for their issue. There have been 63 births during the year. And the deaths have numbered 101, the majority of those who died—87 of the 101—being consumptives who had come hither in hope of saving their lives.

One of the most encouraging features of the past year has been the progress made in Educational matters.

The Public Schools have been entirely re-organized, and divided into five departments, with five Teachers and a General Superintendent. The number of pupils enrolled during the Term just closed was 294.

The College has also been opened and got into thorough working-order, with three departments, and 40 students.

The Sunday Schools in like manner show marked improvement. At the beginning of the year there were two Schools, with a roll of 225 Scholars, now there are seven, with a roll of 521, distributed as follows; Episcopal, 86, Methodist, 175; Presbyterian, 125, Baptist, 7[illegible]; Southern Methodist, [illegible]; Cumberland Presbyterian, 1[illegible], Unity, 62.

The year has been unmarked by any startling events among us. For the most part, things have moved quietly and smoothly along, and salient occurrences are not easy to fix upon; nevertheless, the following brief record may be of some interest:—

Jan. 2. Organization of Unity Church.
" 13. Organization of Pioneer Building and Loan Association.
" 27. Enlargement of Methodist Church.
" 31. Meeting at Denver, on subject of establishing College, and location of the institution at Colorado Springs.
Feb. 14. Visit of the Territorial Legislature.
Mar. 3. Organization of El Paso County Building and Loan Association.
" 10. Parrish's Addition to the Town laid out.
" 16. Opening at Colorado Springs of the Territorial Institution for Deaf Mutes.
" 16. Organization of Wool-Growers' Association.
" 27. Organization of Teachers' Institute.
June 18. Establishment of South Park Stage Line.
" 28. Bishop Spalding opened the Episcopal Church.
July 22. Meeting of the Territorial Democratic Convention at Colorado Springs.
" 30. Annual meeting of Methodist Conference at Colorado Springs.
Aug. 22. Opening of Baptist Church.
" 30. Opening of Cumberland Presbyterian Church.
Sept. 16. Opening of first Fair of County Agricultural and Industrial Association.
Nov. 1. Organization of Congregational Church.
" 22.—Opening of Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

THREE YEARS AGO.

The review of the past year, and the summary of what Colorado Springs has now attained to, calls up a vision of the past.

It was the evening of the last day of 1871 when we landed from the cars and found ourselves at Colorado Springs, and it may be of interest to some of our readers if we give a slight sketch of the Town as it then was.

Five months had passed since the driving of the first stake by the surveyors, and already considerable work had been done, but it was, in truth, a day of small things, as compared with the present time.

Cascade Avenue and Tejon Street were, so far as we recollect, the only two streets on which any buildings had been put up, except three houses on Nevada Avenue, and the question lay between the two which was to be the business street of the Town, with the chances in favor of the former.

On Cascade Avenue, the principal building was the Hotel, which had just been completed, and which was opened, under the management of Mr. [illegible] Mc[illegible], on New Year's Day, 1872. The Hotel, by the way, did more than anything else in the Town to give it a start, inasmuch as it afforded comfortable accommodation for all who came, and thus helped to give them a good impression of things at the outset. Let a man have comfortable eating and sleeping, and he looks on things through much more rosy glasses than he otherwise would. South of the Hotel was [illegible] & [illegible]'s Store (afterwards True & Sutton's, and now one of the Public School Rooms). In the upper story was the Colony Office, where Messrs. Nettleton, Potter, and Kingsley (Son of Canon Kingsley) were generally to be found; General Cameron and Mr. [illegible] arrived a few weeks later. Next came Alva Adams' Hardware Store, which afterwards became Adams, W[illegible] & Co.'s, then [illegible] & Hodgman's Furniture Store, and is now Holmes' Livery Stable. Next was a small building adjoining, which was the joint office of Matt. France and Dr. Gatchell, the former being then the telegraph operator as well as the Real Estate Agent of the place. Next came Nye's Restaurant, which has since grown up into the El Paso Hotel. On the next block was Dr. [illegible]'s Drug Store (now Baines' Hardware Store), in which Hanley also had a News Depot, and Dr. Cutter his office, and, over it, Foote's Hall. On the upper end of Cascade Avenue were Mr. Tabor's house (now Judge Randolph's) and two small dwellings just beyond it, one belonging to Mr. Channing Sweet and one to Mr. Moore, of the firm of Moore & Carlile, who then kept the LaFont Livery Stables. This, we think, was all that Cascade Avenue had to show.

On Tejon Street, Goodrich & True's (now [illegible] True's) store was the most imposing structure. Keeping it company were Freeman's Meat Market, [illegible]er's Harness Shop, Holmes' Livery Stable now Copeland & Crawford's Feed Store) and, we think, one other building which has since disappeared. On the block south, were Mrs. G[illegible]ner's "Pioneer" Boot and Shoe Store, and another Meat Market (now a Second-hand Store) of which Reef & Allen were the proprietors. On the opposite side of the street were the Railway Offices, and, if our memory serves us, Grant's house and paint shop. We are not quite sure whether the "Fountain Restaurant" was completed then, or only in progress. Lower down was Mr. Cooper's house.

On Nevada Avenue were the Lunt House and Mr. France's house (both of which seemed to have been stuck right away in the suburbs,) and one other residence on the corner of Pike's Peak Avenue.

On Pike's Peak Avenue were the LaFont Livery Stables.

These, so far as we recollect, were all the buildings in Town, except the Log Cabin down by the Railway, and some stables where the Freight Depot is now located. There may have been three or four other small houses scattered about the Town Site, which we do not recall.

Summing up these, there were from twenty-five to thirty buildings in the Town, and a population of probably, fifty to seventy five, for the inhabitants certainly did not run five to a house.

There were no churches in those days, and Foote's Hall did duty as place of worship, ball-room, concert-room, and public gathering-place generally. It was some time later when the Methodist Church was built, and then its builders had so little faith in the permanence of the Town that they constructed it so as to easily be removed when the "mushroom growth" should cease and begin to wither away.

Nor was there any post-office, Colorado City being then the point to which the mail matter was sent. The present [illegible] of the GAZETTE used to ride over on mule-back and fetch it, and a box was provided for its reception in [illegible] & [illegible]'s Store, whither people went and helped themselves.

Nor any Public Schools, properly so-called; although Mrs. Palmer taught a little school in Mr. Tabor's house, to which all the children were free to go.

The trees had not been planted, and the ditches had not begun to flow, and the people of Colorado City vowed they never would, for, they said, that, in the first place, the water would have to run up hill to get through the Canal as it had been surveyed by Mr. Nettleton, and, in the next place, that there never would be any water to run in them.

The only [illegible] to be had was that from Gehrung's Bank, which was scarcely worth burning. There was neither Bakery nor Bank, and it was easy enough for people to be economical, as there was little chance to waste money on luxuries.

The grass and the soap-weed grew thick in all the streets, and an occasional rattle snake was sliced by the few lads who were numbered among the population.

The daily excitement was the coming in of the cars, and each new-comer was a subject of the deepest interest. Colorado Springs, it should be noted, was then the terminus of the Railway, and all southern-bound passengers changed here to Barlow & Sanderson's coaches.

Strangers who came for health or pleasure, used to ask, half in amazement and half in pity: "What are *all* you people going to live on," and the people used to [illegible] that they didn't quite know.

Choice lots were worth $100 each, and ordinary ones $50, and folks who bought two or three at those prices were not at all sure whether they were wise men or fools. Most of them have since come to the conclusion that they were fools—for not buying more.

THE IRON UTE SPRING.

We have been favored with the following analysis of the water of the Iron Ute Spring, at Manitou, made by Professor Oscar Loew, Chemist of the Wheeler Exploring Expedition. The analysis is the first, we believe, which has been made of the iron water, and Professor Loew says that it turns out first-rate. In a hundred parts of water he found:

Carbonate of Soda	.05034 parts.
Carbonate of Iron	.00570 "
Carbonate of Lime	.05924 "
Carbonate of Magnesia	.01456 "
Sulphate of Soda	.03056 "
Chloride of Sodium	.03150 "
Silica	.00269 "
Potassa	traces
Lithia	traces
Free Carbonic Acid	saturation.
Total per centage of solid matter	.21286

PROGRESS OF THE COUNTY.

The following figures, showing the valuation of property in the County and the amount of taxes levied for the last twelve years, will be of interest, as showing the progress of the County during that period:—

	Taxable property	Taxes levied
1863.	$ 78,421.50	1,470.32
1864.	$ 97,000.00	2,094.00
1865.	$ 110,593.40	2,119.45
1866.	$ 238,105.00	3,185.25
1867.	$ 304,037.00	4,541.50
1868.	$ 232,309.00	4,744.68
1869.	$ 213,050.00	4,777.10
1870.	$ 539,16[illegible].00	10,118.49
1871.	$ 570,300.00	13,366.68
1872.	$1,492,763.00	22,351.75
1873.	$2,109,446.00	29,519.25
1874.	$3,297,000.00	42,[illegible]

This mid-winter must be a terrible time for the poor people of Nebraska and Kansas, who were left destitute by the grasshoppers. Cannot Colorado Springs make some contribution towards the relief of their necessities? We suggest that the Pastors of our Churches take the subject into their consideration.

The Holidays are thereabouts over, and the re-action has come. Business is dull, and money is scarce. But we may look for better things in a very few weeks.

The annual meeting of the Rocky Mountain Dental Association was held in Denver on Saturday last, when the following officers were elected for the year:—President, Dr. C. P. Moffat; Vice-President, Dr. F. H. Sutherland; Recording Secretary, Dr. [illegible] M. Morman; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. C. F. Bagley; Treasurer, Dr. [illegible] W. Rogers; Executive Committee, Drs. Smedley, Jackson, and Rogers. The Association adjourned to meet at Colorado Springs on the 5th of July.

COLORADO SPRINGS WEATHER REPORT.

For December, 1874.

	Colorado Springs, 5,975 ft.	Pike's Peak 14,216 ft.
Highest Barometer	30.347	30.171
Lowest "	29.576	29.367
Mean "	29.954	29.817
Highest Thermometer	59	29
Lowest "	4	15
Mean "	28.14	6.7
Greatest daily range	39	[illegible]
Mean Humidity	54.9	65.5
Total Rainfall	0.15 in.	0.22
Prevail'g Direction of wind	n.	w.
Total No. miles traveled	4,428	17,862
Max. Veloc. of wind per hour	24	80
Cloudy Days	2	3
Days on which rain fell	3	3

P. [illegible] FUNSTINE, Sergeant, Observer, Colorado Springs.

W. P[illegible], Sergeant, Observer, Pike's Peak.

DIED.

BROWNING.—At Colorado Springs, on Sunday morning last, the Rev. W. W. BROWNING, aged 55 years, 6 months.

Mr. Browning, who was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, came here about three years ago for the benefit of his health, having a short time previously, left his Circuit at Geneseo, Illinois. During his residence in Colorado, he was chiefly engaged in ranch life, but resided a little while in Colorado Springs, where he was very generally known and much respected. At the last Spring Election, he was one of the candidates for Trusteeship on the Temperance Ticket. He had, for some time previous to his death, been suffering from sickness, but his death was sudden and unexpected. He leaves a wife and five children.

BRIGGS.—At Los Angelos, California, Dec. 24th, 1874, of consumption, Dr. [illegible] MYERS BRIGGS, formerly of Stephensville, New York, recently of Colorado Springs.

WRIGHT.—At Keokuk, Iowa, December 23d, 1874, of consumption, Mrs. MARY E. WRIGHT, widow of the late Frank E. Wright, formerly of Colorado Springs.

HALLOWELL.—At Wilmington, Delaware, on the 26th of December, of congestion of the lungs, BENJAMIN S., youngest child of Charles and Fanny F. Hallowell, aged one year and eight days. Formerly of Colorado Springs.

McELROY.—At the residence of Mr. Nat. Wilson, in Colorado Springs, on the 7th instant, Miss MARY McELROY, formerly of Pike County, Missouri, a sister of Mrs. Nat. Wilson.

LAWTON.—At Colorado Springs, Jan. 6th, Clark Phiny, son of Mr. A. L. Lawton, aged 3 years and 4 months.

THINGS YOU WANT TO KNOW.

Cash Buyers of Groceries will do well to Price Goods at Olle & Aiken's before they buy.

Ladies and Children's Hosiery of every quality and color at White's, and *cheap*, too.

Fresh Oysters at Olle & Aiken's to day, at 65 cents per can. Don't fail to get them for Sunday.

Of all the persons in Town, Pete Becker is the oldest. He is always selling when everybody else is loafing; and still it does not tire him.

White sells No. 1 White fish, 15 lb. kits for $1.75.

That Olle & Aiken have just received at their Wholesale Grocery Store a car load of CARBON OIL, a superior quality of High Test Oil, especially adapted to this cold weather.

That Burnham & Donavan's is the best Drug Store in Southern Colorado.

White is selling Wash-tubs at cost. He is now closing out his stock of Groceries, and there is a chance for Bargains of every kind. Call at his Store on Tejon Street.

Olle & Aiken are selling Choice Butter at 45 cents.

Go to Hunter's for a Good Substantial Suit of Clothes. He will make it to your interest.

That you can buy cheaper at the City Drug Store than at any other Drug Store.

That the best Teas in Colorado Springs are kept at Loper's Grocery Store.

You can buy two pounds of prime Salmon for thirty five cents at White's.

Of all the places to buy Perfumery, Burnham & Donavan's is the best and cheapest.

For Bacon, Hams, and Groceries of every description, go to Loper's.

That Peter Becker keeps the largest assortment of Horse-Blankets to be found in a day's travel. Travel and see for yourself.

If you want light Bread and Pastry, use Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. You can get a 5 lb. can for $2.25 at White's.

Ye Smokers! Good Cigars of the best brands at the City Drug Store.

That Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Tobacco, and Soaps can be had at Loper's cheaper than any other place in the Town.

That the Purest Drugs, best Patent Medicines, excellent Cigars, choice Fine-Cut, and Fancy Articles for the multitude, are all to be found at Burnham & Donavan's.

That the inducements offered by Loper are greater than at any other Grocery Store in Town.

Ladies and Misses' Shoes *at cost* at White's, on Tejon Street.

Saddles and Bridles made to order of best leather, and by experienced hands, at Becker's.

That the ladies and gentleman of Colorado Springs are gaining more sense every day, and are having their Boots and Shoes made to fit their feet; and do not try to get a number 5 foot into a number 4 boot, and then suffer for years from corns. Gage & Rennie make the neatest and most comfortable fit that can be obtained in Southern Colorado, and the boot does not cause you pain when you put it on. Remember the place.

When you dig a well, and want a rope for it, remember that you can get it for 18 cents a pound at White's.

Olle & Aiken are selling the Choicest Sugars at very low prices, for Cash. Try them.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COMFORT FOR INVALIDS.

Elastic Hair-Wool Mattrasses—to be had from Miss A. BOYD, Nevada Avenue, back of the Lunt House.

Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil in the house, is a sure cure when used for headache, toothache, neuralgia, lame shoulders, crick in the back, colic, sore eyes, etc. Try it and see how pleasant it is and how nicely it makes you feel, by using it as directed on each bottle. Sold at City Drug Store.

WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, LOST, FOUND, CAUTION.

Advertisements under these and similar headings, will be classified as below, and published at the following rates: 25 cents per line for the first insertion; 10 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

FOR RENT.—A well-built seven-roomed House, and three Lots enclosed with fence; stable, etc. Centrally located. Apply to CHAS. CAVENDER, over People's Bank.

WANTED.—Furnished or unfurnished room and board, in a desirable locality. Address M. B., El Paso County Bank.

LOST.—A Shepherd Dog—large white spot on forehead, extending down on his nose; nose and under-jaw white; white belly; white ring round neck; feet and tip of tail white. The finder will please return him to the Pike's Peak House.

TO RENT.—A house with four rooms and pantry, on Kiowa Street, next to the one occupied by the undersigned. Also three good rooms in Stewart's building, on Cascade Avenue, two buildings north of the Colorado Springs Hotel. Rent low. Enquire of G. H. STEWART, at the First National Bank.

FOR SALE.—Dairy Ranche of 160 acres, 60 or 70 acres of good Timber, 25 or 30 acres for Gardening or Farming; 7 splendid Springs; plenty of Water for Irrigating Purposes; 12 acres fenced; a House with 3 Rooms, and other Buildings; situated 4 miles south of Colorado Springs. Will be sold cheap. Enquire of LEW WATKINS, or WILKES & SWEET.

LOST.—$5 REWARD.—On Thursday week, on Tejon or Huerfano Streets, a Mink Cape, name on inside. Any person finding the same, and leaving it at the El Paso Bazaar, will receive the above reward. W. TALCOTT.

WANTED.—A situation to Cook or do General House work. Apply at office of N. L. SALISBURY, on Huerfano Street.

FOR SALE.—Sheep Ranch and Sheep, four miles east of the town of Fountain. For further particulars, call on or address C. W. TERRY, or REQUA & CROFT, Fountain, Colo.

FOR RENT.—Several elegant Rooms, suitable for either Offices or Sleeping Apartments. Enquire of GEORGE HAMILTON, Huerfano Street, Colorado Springs.

FOR SALE.—Proprietor selling out on account of other business. Furniture and Fixtures of EL PASO HOUSE, for sale on reasonable terms. House doing good business. Enquire on the premises, or by mail, to Lock Box 37, Colorado Springs. tf.

FOR SALE.—Desirous of changing my business, I offer for sale in Colorado Springs, my property, consisting of 2 Dwelling Houses, situated on Lot 3 in Block 42, and Lot 10 in Block 52, on Tejon Street and Platte Avenue; also an outlying Tract joining the Fair Ground, under ditch and improved; also a good Dairy Ranch, plenty of water, 160 acres, and has $600 worth of Buildings; consisting of House, Corrals, Stables, etc., situated 2 miles from Town. Price, $1,000 for Ranch. Terms easy. For information, address JOHN HAZLE[illegible].

ORDINANCES OF THE TOWN OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

Be it Ordained by the Board of Trustees of the Town of Colorado Springs:

SECTION 1. No person shall have or keep within the limits of the Town of Colorado Springs, any house or place for the selling or giving away of any Intoxicating or Malt Liquors; nor shall any person having control of any premises within said town suffer any such liquors to be sold or given away on any part of such premises.

SEC. 2. No person shall within the limits of the Town of Colorado Springs, sell or give away any Intoxicating or Malt Liquors.

SEC. 3. Nothing in this Ordinance shall prevent the selling of Intoxicating or Malt Liquors in good faith, and without intent to violate this Ordinance, for purposes purely Sacramental or Medicinal; provided that no such liquors shall be sold for medicinal purposes unless the buyer shall present to and leave with the seller thereof, in each and every case, a certificate from some reputable practicing, resident physician of the Town of Colorado Springs, signed by him, stating that such liquors are necessary as a medicine and giving the quantity thereof; such certificate being good only for the quantity specified therein, and for one purchase only. In no case shall liquor be sold to be drunk in or about the premises where sold.

SEC. 4. Nothing in this ordinance shall prevent the sale of Alcohol for purposes purely mechanical.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined for each offense in a sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the town calaboose, or such other place as may be designated by the Town Trustees, for not less than twenty days nor more than sixty days.

SEC. 6. An ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to prevent the Manufacture and Sale of Liquors," (being chapter nineteen of the ordinances of the town, passed December 22d, 1873) and all other ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent with this ordinance, shall be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force after the publication thereof according to law.

SEAL. JAMES T. WILSON, Pres.
T. F. BURNHAM, Clerk.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between A. Peck and Thos. Moore is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Peck resuming the business of the Meat Market on Huerfano Street, where he will be glad to see all his old customers, and many new ones.

Mr Moore takes the Machine Shop and Lapidary, and will make that business a specialty.

Accounts of the old firm are in the hands of Mr. Peck, at the Meat Market, and *must* be settled up.

A. PECK,
THOS. MOORE.

Jan. 1, 1875.

PROPOSALS FOR COMPLETING SCHOOL BUILDING.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until 12 o'clock, noon, Saturday, January 9th, 1875, by the Board of Directors of School District No. 11, El Paso County, Colorado Territory, for the completion of the School Building, (now under course of construction according to the plans and specifications, payment to be made with Bonds of the District at par and accrued interest.

The Board reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of LEWIS WHIPPLE.

MATT. FRANCE, President.
GEO. W. TRIMBLE, Secretary.
Colorado Springs January 1st. 1875.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS George [illegible]. Hanley and his wife, Delia E. Hanley, by deed of trust dated the first day of December, A. D. 1873, and duly recorded by the Recorder of El Paso County, Colorado Territory, on page 97 in book F, of the records of said county, did grant, bargain, sell, and convey to me, the undersigned Charles E. White, as trustee, all the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of two certain promissory notes of even date therewith and particularly described in said deed of trust,

Now, therefore, default having been made in the payment of said notes and interest thereon, and application having been made to me by the legal holder thereof, public notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of the provisions of said deed of trust and by virtue of the power granted to me in and by the same, I shall, on the sixth day of February, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the front door of the Court House in Colorado Springs, in said County, sell at public auction, for cash, the premises described in said deed of trust, viz:—Lot number seventeen (17) in Block "D," in the Town of Manitou, in the County and Territory aforesaid, and all right, title, interest, and equity of redemption of the said George [illegible]. Hanley and his wife, Delia E. Hanley, and their heirs and assigns.

CHARLES E. WHITE, Trustee.

E. LEONARD & CO.'S COLUMN.

Leonard & Co

GREAT

REDUCTION

IN PRICE OF

CLOTHING!

FOR THE NEXT

Thirty Days.

As Cheap as any Clothing House in the Territory.

For Cash Only

COME AND SEE

FOR YOURSELF.

No Humbug!

WE MEAN

BUSINESS.

Also a Corresponding

REDUCTION

IN

[illegible]

GOODS,

[illegible],

ETC., ETC.

LEONARD & CO.

TEJON STREET, OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

TERRITORY OF COLORADO, } ss.
EL PASO COUNTY.

In Probate Court of said County, in the Matter of the Estate of ADA C. McKINSTRY, deceased.

All Persons having claims against the Estate of the said ADA C. McKINSTRY, deceased, are hereby notified and required to exhibit the same to me, or to the Probate Court in and for the said El Paso County, for settlement, on or before the first Monday of February, A. D., 1875.

CHANNING SWEET, Administrator.

Dr. S. P. ANDERSON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the Citizens of Colorado Springs and Vicinity. Office, Union Block, Rooms Nos. 7 and 9.

Metropolitan Meat Market,

J. H. MATHER, PROPRIETOR,

ALL KINDS OF FRESH MEAT,

GAME AND POULTRY,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Tejon Street near Pike's Peak Avenue.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

USE RENNE'S PAIN-KILLING

MAGIC OIL!

"IT WORKS LIKE A CHARM."

Have you Headache	Use Renne's Magic Oil
Have you [illegible]	Use Renne's Magic Oil
Have you Neuralgia	Use Renne's Magic Oil
Have you Rheumatism	Use Renne's Magic Oil
Have you [illegible]	Use Renne's Magic Oil
Have you [illegible]	Use Renne's Magic Oil
Have you a Bruise	Use Renne's Magic Oil
Have you [illegible]	Use Renne's Magic Oil
Have you [illegible]	Use Renne's Magic Oil
Have you Lameness	Use Renne's Magic Oil

[illegible] Pain, you ever tried.

[illegible] It will do you Good!

[illegible] Genuine Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil, [illegible]

[illegible]

WM RENNE & SONS,

[illegible]

KERSTENS & PETERS,

[illegible]

[illegible]

News, Book, Wrapping, Envelopes,

RAG AND STRAW WRAPPING,

MANILLA,

HARDWARE, TEA PAPER, TWINES, ETC.

No. 407, BLAKE STREET.

DENVER, COLORADO.

CITY

RESTAURANT,

TEJON STREET.

Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Meals Cooked to Order at any Hour of the Day or Night.

ALL KINDS OF GAME IN SEASON

OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE.

Meals Supplied Hot to Families. Obliging Waiters always in Attendance.

N. PARISOTTI, Proprietor.

Commence the New Year with a Clear Conscience, and Buy

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

GROCERIES

TO BE FOUND AT

RUCKER'S "RANCH."

UNION BLOCK,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

CITY DRUG STORE,

BURNHAM & DONAVAN

PROPRIETORS,

Cor. Tejon and Huerfano Streets,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

EL PASO

BAZAAR,

UNION BLOCK,

Cor. Tejon Street and Pike's Peak Avenue,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

LADIES'
GENTLEMEN'S,
AND CHILDREN'S
FURNISHING GOODS

FANCY GOODS

Of Every Description.

Gold, Plated, and Steel Jewelry, Watches,

ETC.

[illegible]

FOR THE NEW YEAR

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK.

J. W. TALCOTT & CO.

ROUND ABOUT THE TERRITORY.

Colorado Central trains are now running on the "cut-off."

The health of Greeley is reported to be good, and no kind of disease prevailing.

Eighty acres of the best coal lands near Golden were sold lately for $34 per acre.

Canon City did a driving holiday trade with the Utes, who came into town by hundreds.

Somebody has counted 2,500 Granges in Colorado.

Greeley has twenty-two societies—religious, temperance, social, and musical.

A [illegible] and [illegible] factory has been established in [illegible].

Work on the Episcopal Church at Greeley is to begin at once. Rev. [illegible], late of [illegible], is the rector.

[illegible]

The snow fall at Georgetown during the Winters of '71, '72, '73, and '74, is thus reported by W. H. Cook: From October 1, 1871, to June 1, 1872, 55 feet; from November 1, 1872, to June 1, 1873, only 53 inches, of which 40 inches fell subsequent to March 1; during October, November, and December, 1873, 36 inches; during January, February, March, April, and May, 1874, 126 inches.

M. J. Slater, calculating clerk at the United States Mint, reports the operations of that institution for the past year as follows: Gold, $1,075,398.63; silver, $81,366.17; total, $1,156,764.80. The largest business done at this mint during any previous year was in 1869, when the aggregate deposits were $1,093,072.64. This shows an increase in favor of 1874 over all previous years of $62,662.16.

The Pueblo *Chieftain* says that on Thursday the city collector called on Dr. Vail, who is at the head of the spiritualistic circle in that city, and demanded that he should take out a license for an exhibition. The doctor called upon the city clerk, and that functionary, after carefully examining the ordinances, decided that he had no authority for requiring a license for the exhibition of materialized spirits.

Congress appropriates $22,000 for the Territorial expenses of Colorado, which are chargeable to the Federal Government.

About $10,000,000 have been added to the assessed valuation of property in the Territory since 1873. Then it was a little over $35,000,000; now it is returned at $44,303,806.

An addition of $800,000 was made to the valuation of property in Pueblo County last year. The *Chieftain* predicts that "this year 1875 will be one of unexampled prosperity for Pueblo and Southern Colorado."

Says the Greeley *Tribune*:—Now, there is that new jail, clean, healthful, and handy, with a good stove and plenty of bedding; and yet there is nobody to go in it. How many poor people there are who suffer nights for want of shelter and fire, and here is a nice brick building with nobody to occupy. It must be things are running down. If we had liquor and billiard saloons, we should not have this state of things.

The Greeley *Tribune* gives the following statement to show the amount of business done by Fuller & Howard, Fur and Hide Dealers, and the value of the shipments since September 1, 1874: [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Jarvis Hall, the Collegiate Institute [illegible] at Golden, by the late Bishop [illegible], the Denver *News* says:—Its location [illegible] its buildings are commodious [illegible] course of study thorough, and its [illegible] among the most experienced in the [illegible]. The Faculty is as follows: Rector [illegible] Principal, Rev. J. L. Bellam, A.M.; [illegible] Francis Schmidt, A.M.; Lecturer in [illegible] and Civil Engineering, Capt. E. L. [illegible], Lecturer in Mineralogy and Teaching [illegible] Drawing, Rev. A. Lakes, A.B.; Lecturer in Geometry, E. J. Mallett, of the Territorial School of Mines; Instructor in Military Drill [illegible] Tactics, Capt. James T. Smith, Colorado Militia, late United States Army; Curator of the Museum, Rev. A. Lakes. Rev. Mr. Bellam, who took charge of the school last September, has proven himself an admirable manager, under whose administration Jarvis Hall will remain a first class institution in all respects.

A correspondent of the Central *Register* reports from Lake County the following:—Some very promising silver lodes have been found recently on the head of the South Arkansas River, carrying gray copper in abundance, and very rich in copper. Many of the veins bear largely of galena, in the same district. At Alpine, on Chalk Creek, Riggins & Chapman are busy preparing to erect their smelting furnace early in the Spring. They have invested several thousand dollars in the ores of the district, and, in addition, have a saw mill in operation. They are ready now to furnish all the lumber required for building purposes. Some small lots of ore have been purchased from the best mines. Eight miles north, on the Cottonwood Creek, is another rich silver district. Several veins are opened from ten to twenty-five feet deep, showing large deposits of mineral that assay as high as 1,200 ounces silver per ton, and the same belt is to be found on Clear Creek, Red Mountain, and on to the Elk Mountains, north to Eagle or Piney River, and south to the Gunnison and the great San Juan mines. Any one who doubts the extent of this silver-bearing belt should come over here next Summer and be convinced. The Homestake is still yielding large quantities of rich silver ore, and could produce enough to keep one smelting furnace running constantly, but the owners of the mine appear to pull in different directions. Hence no work by them. Reports from Oro City say the Printer Boy holds out splendidly. The miners are in good pay.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE STOCK INTERESTS OF EL PASO COUNTY.

We are enabled to publish the following extracts from a paper on the above subject, prepared by Judge Randel, for embodiment in a report to the State convention at Denver. Two other papers—one on the Dairying Interests of the County by Judge Douglass, and one on its Sheep Interests by Mr. Ivory Phillips—were also prepared for the same purpose, and we hope to publish the pith of each in subsequent numbers of the GAZETTE.

Judge Randel says the last few years have witnessed a wonderful growth and increased interest in all that pertains to the Stock Interest in El Paso County. From a few hundred cattle—mostly Texans, with some Natives, principally from Iowa and Missouri,—we now have about 30,000 of very good grades, with many thorough breds and high grades.

But though there is such a gratifying increase in growth and importations, it is by no means certain that the Stock Industry will continue to be as paying a business as it has been. The destruction of the Range, the increased expense necessary to handle a given number of cattle, and, last, but not least, the large percentage of loss by theft, all operate largely to reduce the profits of the business.

As an example of the first, an area of, probably, 1,000 square miles to the north-east of Colorado Springs, where once was one of the best ranges in Colorado, is now quite [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

The foregoing statements are approximately [illegible], they will certainly suggest the question [illegible]

[illegible]

CHEESE FACTORIES.

[illegible] Cheese Factories is commanding considerable attention [illegible] and is one eminently worthy of the earnest [illegible] attention of the Farmers of our [illegible] section of country. As a rule, the raising [illegible] is all that our farmers look to and all [illegible] there [illegible] a way of getting from $20 to $40 per year from each cow, in addition to her calf, they should [illegible]. Establish Factories and thus [illegible] for the milk, and the thing will be done. We hope this subject will have the attention which it deserves; meanwhile we give some estimates which have recently been submitted to the Larimer County Dairymen's Association and the Fort Collins Grange, as a [illegible] calculations.

At the meeting of the Dairymen's Association [illegible] of last month, a committee appointed to report on the total cost of a Cheese Factory, reported the total cost of building and necessary fixtures at $1,500. The following [illegible] was also presented:—Taking 200 cows as a basis to figure, commencing May 1st, and ending September 20th, being 150 days. Amount of milk for one pound of cheese, four and one-half quarts. Amount of milk from each cow per day, nine quarts, equal to two pounds of cheese, making for 200 cows 400 pounds of cheese daily, or for 150 days 60,000 pounds. This at sixteen cents per pound would be $9,600. Cost of manufacturing, boxing, and marketing, two cents per pound, $1,200. Interest, insurance, and taxes, $400. Total expenses, $1,600. Leaving a balance of $8,000 to be divided among the owners of 200 cows, or giving for each cow the sum of $40 for five months, viz: May, June, July, August, and September.

The Hon. H. Stratton, in an address before the Fort Collins Grange, on the 26th of the month, submitted another estimate, which presents a similar result. From reliable information, he estimated that a factory sufficiently large to handle the milk from 300 cows could be built and equipped for from $1,500 to $1,800. Three hundred cows, for the five cheese months—from 1st of May to 30th of September—153 days at 8 quarts (or seventeen pounds) per day, equals 780,300 pounds of milk. This, at one pound of cheese for each ten pounds of milk, gives 78,030 pounds of cheese, which at 16 cents per pound, would yield $12,484.80 as the gross product for the 5 months. The average of the butter month of October, being 6 quarts per day, would give for each cow for the month 375 pounds equal to 10¼ pounds of butter, which, at 40 cents per pound, would equal $7.00. This multiplied by 300 gives $2,370, which added to the cheese amount gives $14,854.80 as the product of 300 cows for six months, or $49.51 per cow. The gross expenses of the factory are estimated at $1,832 which deducted from the gross earnings leaves $13,022.80, or $43.40 as the net product of each cow.

A correspondent of the *Farmer* estimates that over a million of dollars is annually sent out of Colorado for Butter. He forms his estimate in this way. Fully one-half the butter which is consumed in the Territory is imported. Taking the population at 100,000, and allowing a pound of butter per week to each inhabitant, that gives 100,000 pounds per week as the amount consumed; half of this—50,000 pounds per week—at 40 cents per pound, amounts, in the year, to $1,040,000. It is probable that the writer's estimate is, in some respects, too liberal. Half a pound per inhabitant per week would, we think, be nearer the mark than a pound; for though there may be many who consume much more, there are a large number—miners, herders, and others—who, perforce, consume scarcely any at all. But no one will doubt that a very large sum is annually sent out of the Territory for butter, which might just as well be produced within its borders. Let our farmers see to this, and put into their own pockets the money which now goes to Eastern markets.

HERE AND THERE.

Jeff Davis is reported dangerously ill at his residence in Tennessee.

Within the past few weeks $100,000 has been invested in the mines of Bingham, Utah, by California parties.

The Supreme Court of Ohio has just decided that sending a dun to a man on a postal card is an awful. English courts have held the same.

The "convalescent" dress of the Duchess of Edinburg is of gray velvet trimmed with white lace and opening over a blue satin skirt.

A petrified butterfly was found in a Dubuque (Iowa) quarry, the other day, with all the delicate outlines as perfect as in life.

The Princess Louise, eldest daughter of the King and Queen of the Belgians, is to be married to the Duke Philip, of Saxony, next February.

The population of the Australian colonies has nearly doubled during the last ten years, an increase which, in the absence of any special attraction of population, is unprecedented.

The King market in Europe is overstocked. Three persons in France, four in Italy, and two in Spain claim to have the right to crowns, and the qualifications to wear them.

In Mexico the mosquito is an insect of considerable commercial importance. It is caught in nets and sold as food for birds. Many families gain a livelihood by making mosquito-catching a profession.

Judge Cutting, of Bangor, in discharging a couple of ill looking prisoners just acquitted before a jury at Ellsworth, on the charge of stealing sheep tersely said: "Young men, I shall advise you to go home and steal no more sheep."

Two girls in want of a new bonnet placed obstructions on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, for the purpose of killing some ladies on the train, that they might secure the bonnets. They have been tried before a magistrate and sent to Dublin jail.

It is expected that the direct voyage between Liverpool and Australia will soon be made in forty-five days. Steamships are being constructed with that view. The Peninsular and Oriental Company now make the journey in forty-three days by way of the Red Sea.

The Cuban rebellion has now lasted six years and Spain appears to meet with little success in the attempt to suppress it. She has lost 100,000 soldiers, has destroyed crops to the value of $15,000,000 a year, and towns and other wealth to the aggregate amount of $175,000,000.

The Vienna *Z[illegible]* says that at Mariahilf a number of young men have formed an Association to which none but the sons of house owners are admitted, and the members of which engage to marry none but dowerless girls without prospects, under a fine of [illegible] florins, to be devoted to the endowment of a poor couple.

One of the dressmaker's children had scarlet fever, and when she sent home the dress she was making, two children in the family of the owner of the dress were taken, and both died, and that is one of the thousand ways in which scarlet fever, measles, smallpox, etc., are constantly kept going.

A snow storm is a phenomenon in London, especially when snow lies to the depth of six inches. Such a storm came on London last week. The north of France has been visited by the same storm, and if the people there were in the habit of having sleighs, they might have good sleighing.

The bank of a sewer at Providence caved in upon a workman the other day, and, as no one saw the accident, he would have been killed had not a dog seen the occurrence and begun to growl and howl for help. They were driven away, but returned. Their persistence leading some men to dig at the spot, the man was rescued.

The Chinese have agreed to everything required by Japan. They recognize and admit the justice of the Japanese demands, and will pay 500,000 taels, 150,000 of which are already paid. The balance is to be delivered before the end of this month. They agree to keep the Formosa savages under control for the future, and the Japanese will withdraw from the island.

It is generally known that among many trades in Europe no work is done on Mondays. Dr. Lloyd, preaching on behalf of the hospitals of Devonshire, in Exeter, lately, calculated that the loss to the work people engaged in the woolen manufactures, the cotton trade, and the brick laying trade alone by "Saint Monday" amounted to £7,300,000 per annum.

The late M. Gazol commenced an action of a singular kind against the Empress Eugenie to force her to receive back a sum of money which he was distressed to learn the late Emperor had advanced to his son Guillaume. The austere Orleanist died before the case could be tried; and now the family, regulating his chivalric scruples, have dropped the action.

The full dress Kalakaua wears a fashionably cut black broadcloth swallow tail coat, studless white shirt-front, boots of the box toe pattern, a parti-colored ribbon in his button hole, three immense plain gold rings, a bracelet on his left wrist, a turn-down collar and a black tie. He also wears a pair of pants.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* records it as his conviction that "the men of the South, as a class, are quite as loyal to the United States Government as are those of New England or New York," but some of the women "find a melancholy pleasure in declaring that they are 'unreconstructed rebels,' and that they 'hate Yankees awful.'"

Mrs. Fred. Grant is pronounced the best dressed lady in Washington this Winter. For a man of his years, Fred. is one of the ablest judges of dress in the United States army, and his wife could never have reached the exalted distinction she now enjoys without the benefit of his advice and taste. It is a familiar fact to well read people that he won his shoulder straps at dress parade.

The leading travelers and explorers of America are to be given a banquet at Delmonico's next month by the Council and Fellows of the American Geographical Society. Among the invited guests will be Bayard Taylor, Dr. Hayes, Du Chaillu, Professor Youmans, Clarence King, General Custar, Professor Dana, Alexander Agassiz, Professor Hayden, General Sherman and Captain Shufeldt.

Dr. Livingstone's last diaries are out, and are extremely interesting. It is understood, however, that they had to be a good deal edited, or in other words, abridged and softened down. His views on a variety of subjects had, in a long course of isolation, become startlingly unconventional, and his temper had also got to that state that his remarks on persons to whom he had taken, rightly or wrongly, a dislike, were rather stronger than would be tolerated by a jury.

Large tracts of land in the south of France, which have not hitherto repaid cultivation, are now being planted with the kind of oak trees beneath which truffles are generally found, and it is expected that each acre of this land, which has of late been sold for as little as £5, will yield a crop of truffles worth £20 every year. The experiment has already been tried in the Department of the Vaucluse, and in the course of the last twenty years 150,000 acres which were absolutely unproductive have been planted out, and are now yielding a rich return.

An interesting little flutter has been caused in Washington by the decision of the Jefferson County W. Va. Circuit Court, in the case of Daniel Ames, former Mayor of Harper's Ferry, and Mary Clemmer Ames, well known to residents in the capital as a correspondent of considerable talent. Daniel has come to judgment, and obtained a divorce from his incompatible Mary. The Washington papers trust that the result may be as fortunate as that described in "His Two Wives," a novel just completed by Mrs. Ames in *Every Saturday*, in which the miserable couple, after being divorced, meet, make up, re-marry, and settle down to permanent happiness.

Major Jack Downing's account of Washington etiquette, according to which a Congressman didn't dine until 4 o'clock, a Senator until 5, a Cabinet officer until 6, and the President until the next day, may or may not have put into the head of the Rev. E. E. [illegible] the yarn which he tells of a retired sea-captain of Marblehead. According to this story, the old salt no longer for his dinner that his ongoing wife took to serving at 11, and, after some weeks more, at 10½, and still the morning seemed so long to him that he ordered it at 10, and half-past 9, and so on earlier and earlier, and, when last heard from, he had backed round with his dinner three whole days, taking his codfish on Wednesday, and his Sunday beef on Thursday.

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